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CALM MARKS OPENING OF REICH BANKS

Resumption of Activities Proves Satisfactory; People Confident

CABINET PREPARES AIDS TO INDUSTRY

Experts at Basel to Study Needs of Germany—Governors Note Capital Drop

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 4—Reopening of Germany's banks and reports received in Berlin today from all parts of the country reveal the cheering news that more money is being deposited than withdrawn.

So satisfactory has been this resumption of financial activity, which began yesterday, that some banks decided it is not necessary for them to return to business gradually and are prepared to assume all payments at once. All this points to calm and confidence among the people.

Since resumption of banking has progressed so far without a hitch, the Reich cabinet is preparing to take further steps to assist German industry and business to a firmer footing. The first step will be to devise means to enable Germany to live on a narrower financial basis in order to offset the drainage of money which the rigid economy of the past month has produced. To achieve this end Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, is already beginning discussions with important industrialists and bankers. The first such talk took place yesterday at the Cabinet meeting, to which representatives of German economic life as well as members of the Prussian Government, were invited.

From these negotiations it is expected that an effort will be made to loosen up the industrial cartels, which in many instances are believed to be preventing a fall in prices. A further reduction of wages also is being discussed with promise of a similar fall in prices and rents.

Business is not a little perturbed at the strict control established by the recent emergency decree, over dealings in foreign exchange. Since not only the purchase, but also the disposal of foreign currency is being supervised, exporters are no longer at liberty to use the money they receive as they may wish. This is especially important in cases where exporters also import. In fact, it is averred by many that Germany's

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Public Building Work Completed Totals $25,326,876

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—During the past two months, the Treasury Department advised the President today, six additional public building projects have been completed, bringing the total of completed structures up to 57, at a total cost of $25,326,876.

A total of 758 projects, at a cost of $453,000,060, have been authorized by Congress, in line with the President's policy of expanding public works as an aid to employment and business revival.

In addition to the completion of the six structures during the past 60 days, the Treasury reported the following:

Contracted Buildings—From May 15 to July 15 contracts have been let for 42 additional projects, bringing the total buildings now under contract but not completed, to 192, estimated to cost $135,637,366.

Sites Acquired and Plans Completed and in Process of Contract—47 additional projects have been advanced to this stage between May 15 and July 15, making a total now in this category of 61, of an estimated cost of $44,249,800.

Sites Acquired and Plans under way—From May 15 to July 15 the number of projects now in this category have been increased by 49, making the total 192, of an estimated cost of $181,353,023.

Sites Acquired or In negotiation From May 15 to July 15—Thirty-four projects have been advanced to this category, there now being 100 in this stage of an estimated cost of $32,301,841.

Sites Advertised and Bids Opened—There are now 156 projects in this stage at an estimated ultimate total cost of $34,871,800.

BRAZILIAN OFFICIALS GET RIDE IN DO-X

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 4, (AP)—Provisional President Vargas and several members of the Brazilian Cabinet were taken on a flight over Rio De Janeiro and its harbor yesterday in the German flying boat, DO-X.

The flight was the last test flight to be made with the big ship before it starts for Miami, Fla. There will be 54 passengers aboard but most of them will leave the ship at Brazilian ports. Stops will be made at Bahia, Natal, Para, Port of Spain and San Juan, P. R., on the way to Miami. The ship will stop at Norfolk Va., on its way from Miami to New York.

Tasmania Puts Skis On Mountain Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hobart, Tas.

TASMANIA is to have policemen on skis to patrol mountain sanctuaries for protecting the native fauna from out-of-season huntsmen. Tasmania is regarded as one of the most thoroughly mountainous countries in the world, and during snowstorms it is almost impossible for the sanctuaries to be efficiently patrolled.

The fauna board which is charged with the duty of enforcing the game laws, had suggested to the Government that the police should be mounted on skis to enable them more effectively to carry out their duties.

Spain Removes Main Obstacle To Constitution

Vote of Confidence Clears Way to Establishment of Stable Regime

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fortified by the direct and overwhelming vote of confidence which would appear to legalize by a duly elected body whatever might be regarded as arbitrary in the administration of a provisional government, Spanish ministers can now proceed with assurance in their immediate task of restoring order and giving Spain its constitution.

The Government has never been in danger since the Socialists consented to continue their collaboration, but there has been so much lively criticism in the Cortes that it was well to make the situation perfectly clear. What was somewhat surprising in view of the noisy opposition that had developed was the virtual unanimity of unconditional approval.

It is to be trusted that without further bickering and recriminations the deputies, many of whom are totally lacking in experience, will meditate on the wise remarks of Señor Ortega y Gasset who called on the groups to forget their special interests and devote themselves to the particular work of establishing the Republic.

Catalan aspirations are admirable, it is held, but they must not jeopardize the Republic. Socialist aspirations are largely commendable, but the first business is to set up a prosperous republic. Governmental preoccupations with past responsibilities are respectable, but much more important is the reconstruction of Spain.

These reminders are opportune, for there has been a tendency to forget that no time should be lost in legalizing decrees, tackling agrarian problems, dealing with labor unrest and considering the draft constitution and proposed statutes of the provinces which claim autonomy. Here is sufficient to do without seeking diversions.

It was a foregone conclusion that the Catalan referendum would give popular sanction to the Catalan statutes. There should not be any grave contention between the Cortes and the Catalan deputies on this subject. But, on the other hand, the Catalan group in the Chamber should now feel itself stronger and less dependent on extreme elements, and should, therefore, facilitate the duty of the central government in suppressing disturbances.

If Catalonia does not willingly permit the intervention of the central government in social troubles which have their center in Barcelona then it will incur a heavy responsibility. In pushing Catalan independence too far and in allowing it to be based on revolutionary and syndicalist sections, Col. Francisco Macia and his men would produce a reaction that would lose the support of all who desire order, and thus injure the cause of autonomy.

In Catalonia and elsewhere there are rumblings of industrial conflicts. If good counsels prevail, workers who are strongly organized can greatly improve their lot by pacific means. Resort to violence will make their own situation worse.

CONGRESS SAID TO HOLD KEY TO CRUSHING WAR

House Member Urges Step to Boycott Violator of Kellogg Pact

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 4—Two men officially connected with the American Government at the general conference of the Institute of Politics today urged action by the United States to implement the Pact of Paris.

Mr. Morton D. Hull (R.), Representative from Illinois and member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, advocated the passage of a joint resolution by Congress providing for an embargo against the shipment of supplies to a nation declared by the President to be a violator of the pact.

Mr. James Oliver Murdock, assistant solicitor of the State Department, proposed as a step to implementation of the pact, that the United States become a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The discussion of the Pact of Paris today marked the second stage in the institute's program, the first three days having been devoted to the subject of disarmament. It was regarded as significant here that a member of Congress should commit himself definitely on this question because it has been difficult heretofore to interest practical politicians in the deliberations of the institute.

The conference, the first of a series of three on the subject, was opened by Dr. George H. Blakeslee, professor of international relations at Clark University, who emphasized the significance of the pact in the history of American foreign relations. He indicated that ratification of the pact by the United States was the actual point of transition from the traditional policy of isolation to one of participation in world affairs.

Pact Not Mere Gesture

He said the United States has officially stated that it regards the pact not as a mere gesture, but as a controlling part of national policy, and that as a result any war anywhere is a diplomatic defeat for the United States.

"If therefore," he declared, "the pact can be strengthened without injury to American interests and policy, it is obviously to our national advantage that this should be done."

He then called on those who were to speak on the series of conferences to determine whether the pact should be implemented and if so which methods the United States

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American Fliers In Siberia Ready For Jump to Nome

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Contrary to reports in New York that they had abandoned their round-the-world flight in quest of the record set recently by a pair of their countrymen, Mr. Hugh Herndon Jr., and Mr. Clyde Pangborn, American aviators, awaited only favorable weather reports at Khabarovsk, Siberia, to start them off today on a hazardous jump to Nome, Alaska.

Rengo news agency dispatches said they were eager to be off, for each hour they remained at Khabarovsk lengthened the margin between their time and that of Mr. Wiley Post and Mr. Harold Gatty at that point of their record-shattering globe-girdling flight.

At 9 a. m., today, Mr. Herndon and Mr. Pangborn were about half a day behind the time of Mr. Post and Mr. Gatty. On their arrival at Khabarovsk at 3:50 p. m. (1:50 a. m., E. S. T.) yesterday, they were 22h., 58m. behind. But Mr. Post and Mr. Gatty lost 38h., 30m. at Blagoveschensk, west of Khabarovsk, when their plane bogged down in mud.

At 9 a. m. today Mr. Herndon and Mr. Pangborn had lost only 17 hours 10 minutes. Their delay was due to a wing being damaged when they landed yesterday.

Searchlights Instead of Siren Blasts Urged for Conservation of Slumber

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The latest development in the campaign to lessen unnecessary noises in New York City is a proposal by Mr. August Heckscher that a strong beam of light be used to signal the approach of fire engines at night instead of the piercing sirens which now sound the warning.

The use of the light during the late hours of the night and in the early morning would be particularly advantageous to persons who live in the vicinity of fire houses whose slumber is broken by the shriek of sirens when the engines are called to a fire, Mr. Heckscher held.

The proposal is contained in a letter which the Park Avenue Association sent to Mr. John J. Dorman, fire commissioner, yesterday. Mr. Heckscher is chairman of the residential advisory committee of the association.

"Mr. Heckscher suggests that if a strong searchlight that would throw a ray either in red or white for a considerable distance were substituted it would effectively warn pedestrians and automobilists many blocks ahead of the fire engine," the letter said, "and would also give even better warning than the siren at present in use on the intersecting streets, as individuals would be able to see this beam of light shining along a street before reaching the intersection, furthermore indicating the direction in which the fire engine is traveling, which at present is sometimes very difficult to tell.

"The reason for this suggestion is on account of the noise caused by the fire apparatus that leaves the engine house at Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue, constantly awakening residents in the district besides those who are on the streets adjacent through which the fire engines have to travel."

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Expansion of Federal Dry Force Put Before Director of Budget

Hoover to Decide on Recommendation to Congress of Increase to Size Favored by Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — The question of whether the Federal dry force shall be expanded to the size recommended by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement in its famous prohibition report is now before Col. J. Clawson Roop, director of the Bureau of the Budget. Colonel Roop will make a report on the matter to the White House, and final decision will rest with President Hoover. Unquestionably it is one of the most vital matters affecting the dry law now pending.

The prohibition unit was recently increased by 500 agents, bringing the total to around 2000, the largest in history. This number, however, was not as large as that recommended by the Hoover Commission. Prohibition officials, it is understood, had to lay their recommendations for increased personnel before the budget director last year before the Wickersham report was issued, Jan. 7, 1931.

Furthermore, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, head of the unit, who prior to that had been closely connected with the Wickersham commission himself, as one of its special investigators, also maintained that it would be better to increase the size of the dry unit gradually, so as to maintain its morale and efficiency.

With these matters past history, the question asked here is, will the additional force originally recommended by the commission now be added? Formal hearings that will lay the groundwork for the answer will start at the bureau of the budget Oct. 4.

If the increase is supported by the President and the bureau, it is certain that it will form the subject of the first major contest over prohibition before the new Congress when the increased appropriation comes up.

Mr. Hoover is on record as doing everything in his power to pare down the budget. At the same time he is represented as eager to carry out the specific recommendations of his commission on law enforcement.

The size of the force proposed by the Wickersham Commission was

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CANADA CLOSES ACTIVE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Declaration of State of National Emergency Was Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 4—After a session of 18 weeks, Parliament prorogued yesterday.

The most striking feature of the session was the declaration of a state of national emergency because of unemployment and crop failure, and the endowment of the Cabinet with powers practically equivalent to those in force during the war.

The Prime Minister's second revision of the tariff since he came into office a year ago resulted in the alteration of 175 items, all but eight or 10 in an upward direction. Most of the changes adversely affected United States trade.

A deficit of $75,345,000 had to be reported for the past fiscal year, and a deficit of $7,000,000 forecast for the current year.

New taxation expected to yield $76,000,000 was announced June 1.

A new trade treaty with Australia was presented and approved.

Two acts were passed to give the Government complete control over the Beauharnois Navigation Canal, a link in the St. Lawrence deep waterway.

Highlights of Session

Other highlights of the session were: The Beauharnois inquiry, the unemployment relief, western drought relief, taxation and tariff.

Besides these major issues, which were reflected in legislation, about 25 other laws were placed on the statute books.

Federal grants of $750,000 a year to the provinces for technical education were renewed.

A financial Comptroller of the Treasury was approved for the purpose of exercising a stricter control over commitments and expenditures.

The directorate of the Canadian National Railways was enlarged from 15 to 17. The finances of the publicly owned railway system were approved and money voted for further expenditures, but strict economy was recommended.

A bonus of five cents a bushel on wheat raised and delivered to prairie elevators was approved to assist in freight costs.

Coal subventions totaling $2,000,000, which are expected to result in the further use of 2,000,000 tons of Canadian coal, were passed. This will also hurt American imports.

The Statute of Westminster, which removes obsolete features from the statutes governing relations of Great Britain with members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, was approved.

Pension Fund Increased

An increase in the contribution of the Federal Treasury to the provinces for old-age pensions, from 50 per cent to 75 per cent, was authorized.

As a first step in meeting the conditions in Saskatchewan, it was ordered that 2,000,000 bushels of wheat be purchased and distributed among the needy farmers.

Larger powers were given to the Red Cross in anticipation of their being called upon to extend increasing aid in the relief of drought-stricken farmers.

An act was passed relieving members of Parliament who are called to the Cabinet from the need of going back to their constituencies for re-election.

To give law officers more definite powers to check parades by Doukhobors or others, a new section was inserted in the criminal code. Chicken thieving also was given heavier penalties.

The Royal Mint, the last vestige of imperial jurisdiction in Canada, was brought under the Canadian Government.

An international convention respecting the load line in ships and the safety of sailors was indorsed.

The Cabinet was persuaded to call a federal-provincial conference at an early date to discuss the amendment of Canada's Constitution.

281,769 WORKERS PLACED IN JOBS BY GOVERNMENT

Secretary of Labor Tells of Excellent Coöperation of Various Agencies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Between April 1 and July 31 the United States Employment Service placed a total of 281,769 workers in jobs, Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, advised President Hoover today in a brief report on the work of this reorganized agency.

The total placements made by all federal and state employment agencies combined from April 1 to July 31, Mr. Doak reported, were 638,689.

These figures are not all together complete, Mr. Doak informed the President, owing to the lack of complete data for the month of July, but they are sufficiently accurate, Mr. Doak said, to demonstrate "the splendid work that this enlarged employment service is doing."

"It is but a beginning," Mr. Doak continued, "and as the expansion increases, so also will results increase. With the splendid season of coöperation existing with state, city and civic free employment services, and with the equally splendid coöperation existing between the various veterans' organizations, we confidently anticipate increasingly fine results as a consequence of our efforts in all states of the Union and the District of Columbia.

The total number of coöperative employment offices established, is 332. This is an increase of 53 since April 1.

In addition to its placing of workers, Mr. Doak stated that the service has instituted an "extensive campaign calling upon every citizen of our country to assist in the relief of the unemployment conditions obtaining among the veterans of our land. To this end we are working in close coöperation with the American Legion, the Veterans' Administration, the disabled men, Veterans of the World War and the Veterans of Foreign Wars."

Mr. Doak expressed complete confidence that the Government was laying the foundation "for real employment service that could not be obtained by any other means."

Judge Condemns Aiding of Guilty

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins of Kansas, temporarily sitting in this district, told the lawyers before him today in United States District Court that, in his opinion, no attorney should represent at a trial in Federal Court any client who had admitted that he was guilty or who was in fact guilty, in the attorney's knowledge.

Judge Hopkins had before him for sentence Julius Miller, convicted of attempting to pass a $20 counterfeit bill. He sentenced Miller to five years in the Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio.

"The statement that this defendant was guilty was practically made to the court," declared Judge Hopkins. "Yet this defendant took the stand during the trial and perjured himself. Every lawyer who becomes a member of the federal bar takes an oath that inhibits him from bringing any false or perjurious statement before the court."

NORWAY CANNING LABORATORY BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—In support of the canning industry of Norway a laboratory has been erected in Stavanger for scientific research with the intention of finding ways of canning, that might be less dependent upon the seasons. This laboratory was recently opened.

The laboratory, which with its three-story building covers an area of 580 square meters, is estimated to cost about 500,000 kroner ($135,000).

FASCIST ITALY FAILS TO SOLVE BOMB OUTRAGES

Series of Explosions Laid to Effort to Overturn Present Régime

Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 4—The series of 16 explosions which have occurred in various parts of Italy in the last two months is causing the Fascist Government grave anxiety.

In most cases the bombs were small, and, judging by the hours they were timed to explode, it is believed they were intended for terrorist, rather than for destructive, purposes.

These outrages have convinced the authorities of the existence of a secret organization determined to spread fresh terror among the population. The effort to discover this organization thus far has been fruitless.

Indeed, it is not even clear whether these incidents are due to some anti-Fascist labor organization, whether they are the by-product of the dispute between the Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, and the Vatican, or are merely isolated instances of discontent with the present régime.

This series of bomb explosions began at Bologna and coincided with the trial and execution of the anarchist, Michele Schirru, who had come from America with the intention of assassinating Signor Mussolini, and the trial of an Italian intellectual by a Fascist special tribunal.

The terrorist organization is believed to have headquarters outside of Italy, with trusted agents in different countries. News of the outrages is generally allowed to appear briefly in Fascist papers, but the last explosion, which occurred at Genoa early Saturday morning, has not been reported, and two Roman newspapers which had published details of the outrage were confiscated by the authorities.

Public opinion is shocked by these events but there are no signs of undue alarm and affairs proceed normally in the cities as well as in small centers.

In several cases bombs have been placed near royal palaces or public buildings, but the fact that they were all timed to explode in the night hours when the streets are generally deserted suggests that the perpetrators are seeking to make demonstrations against the Fascist Government rather than cause fatalities.

During the last few weeks hundreds of suspects have been arrested, but no trace of the criminals has so far been found. Should the culprits be discovered they will be tried before the Fascist military tribunal. The extreme penalty is contemplated by the new penal code for such a crime.

Lindberghs Pause Near Arctic Circle; Hunter Bay Next

CHURCHILL, Man., Aug. 4 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived at Baker Lake at 5 p. m. E. S. T., yesterday.

Communication was established with Baker Lake by wireless officials of the Department of Marine.

Hunter Bay, the next stopping place on the Lindberghs' long vacation trip to the Orient, is 650 miles to the west of Baker Lake and within 20 miles of the arctic circle.

The fliers left here yesterday for the 375-mile flight to Baker Lake, a small settlement at the western end of Chesterfield Inlet, in the northwest territories.

From Hunter Bay the Lindberghs will cross Great Bear Lake to Fort Norman, 275 miles farther. From there a 350-mile jump will bring them to Aklavik.

This route was chosen in preference to a shorter line along the northern rim of Canada, where fog over an uninhabited wilderness increased the hazard of the flight although the distance of 1100 miles could be negotiated in one day under favorable flying conditions.

Japanese Plan Great Fete for Lindberghs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh will have a hard time to escape entertainment when they arrive in Japan, for the Japanese already have made plans for a reception that will last for days.

The American Embassy, in charge of the program for the air couple here, has had to assign a special man to the work. The tentative plans call for a public welcome by government officials when the Lindberghs alight at the new International Airport at Haneda, in Omori, a suburb of the capital. From the airport the Lindberghs will be brought to the capital by automobile and probably will be guests at a great reception tendered by the Cabinet and the Aviation Society.

A public reception under auspices of the Osaka Mainich newspapers also will be held, if the Lindberghs will consent to attend it, in Hibiya Park, opposite the Imperial Hotel.

It is understood that Mr. B. W. Fleischer, publisher of the Japan Advertiser, American-owned Tokyo newspaper, has tendered the Lindberghs his Tokyo home as a residence during their stay here and that various Japanese villas also have been offered, including the villa of the Iwasaki family, famous for its magnificent garden.

Waste Piles Expected To Yield Yellow Gold

Special from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic.

USING a new electrolytic process, invented by a Melbourne engineer, a company backed by English capital hopes to win fresh fortunes from dumps scattered over the abandoned gold fields of Victoria.

The company will erect a plant to treat 1000 tons of material a week from the dump of the Magdala Mine at Stawell. Cost of the new treatment is estimated at less than 2s. 6d. a ton, and the material is believed to contain an average of 10s. worth of gold to the ton.

Colored Races Gain on Whites In U. S. Census

Restriction on Immigration and Fall in Birth Rate Reflected in Data

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — Restricted immigration and the falling birth rate were held responsible today for the decline in the rate of increase of the white population of the United States during the decade 1920-30, by Mr. William M. Steuart, director of the census, as he made public population figures showing a continuation of the "rising tide of color."

The rate of increase of the white population, approximately 15 per cent, was smaller than that of the total population, 16.1 per cent. Every other race except the Negro showed a greater percentage of increase. The Mexican population increased 103 per cent, the Filipino 706 per cent, the Indian 36 per cent, the Chinese 21 per cent, the Japanese 25 per cent, the Hindu 24 per cent and the Korean 52 per cent. The rate of increase of the Negro population rose from 6.5 per cent in the decade 1910-20 to 13.6 per cent in the last decade, with nearly two-thirds of the increase taking place in the north.

Out of every 100 persons in the United States on the first of last April, the census showed, 88.7 per cent were white, 9.7 per cent Negro, 1.2 per cent Mexican, 0.3 per cent Indian and the other 0.2 per cent was made up of various races. Ten years ago, 89 were white, 9.9 Negro, 0.7 Mexican, 0.2 Indian, with the remaining 0.2 of various races.

The total population now amounts to 108,884,207 white persons, 11,891,143 Negroes, 1,422,533 Mexicans, 332,397 Indians, 74,954 Chinese, 138,834 Japanese, 45,208 Filipinos, 3130 Hindus, 1860 Koreans and 780 persons of other races, according to the figures made public today.

The 1930 census is the first to separate the Mexican population from the white classification, a fact which complicates the computation of the rate of increase for the two classes. "Comparing the 1930 white population with the population shown as white in 1920, the figures show a nominal increase of 14,043,292, or 14.8 per cent," Mr. Steuart points out. "A more accurate indication of the rate of increase of the white population is obtained, however, if an adjustment is made in the 1920 figures by subtracting an estimate of the number of Mexicans included in the census of 1920," he adds.

"Deducting this estimate which amounts to 700,541, there remains a total of 94,120,374 white persons in 1920 for comparison with the 1930 total. On this basis, the increase in the white population for the decade is 15.7 per cent, compared with an increase of 16 per cent between 1910 and 1920."

The actual decline in the rate of increase is somewhat greater than the figures would indicate, however, it is pointed out, inasmuch as the period between 1910 and 1920 was 3½ months less than 10 years, while the period between the censuses of 1920 and 1930 was three months more than 10 years.

The census figures indicate the total population's migration to warmer climes. The Pacific states show an increase in total population of 47.2 per cent. California's increase is 65.7 per cent. Florida's is 51.6 per cent. New England's increase is only 10.3 per cent.

Cuban 24-Hour Strike Started

HAVANA, Aug. 4 (AP)—The heralded 24-hour strike expected to involve 40,000 or more workmen affiliated with the Cuban National Labor Confederation, officially got under way today at one minute past midnight.

Labor leaders said about 30 unions would take part in the strike, called in support of striking street car men and to protest imprisonment of workmen and government restriction of meetings.

Twenty-four hundred motormen and conductors walked out Friday, protesting wage reductions. Partial operation of trams during the day has been made possible by the Havana Electric Railway Company's employment of some 400 new men.

Dr. Octavio Zubizarreta, Interior Secretary, told The Associated Press the strike was backed by Communist influence.

Meanwhile increased police guards, reinforced by two companies of soldiers and supported by heavy reserves at strategic points, had orders from Major Rafael Carrera, national police chief, to dissolve groups of more than three persons. Dr. Zubizarreta said the Government was determined to prevent any disruption of order.

NEW WHEAT PLEA PUT UP TO HOOVER

Coöperatives in Northwest Ask His Intervention in Fight for Control

GO OVER HEAD OF THE FARM BOARD

Situation Is Regarded as a Threat to President's Agricultural Backing

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Another major agricultural controversy has been thrust upon the President with a demand by one of the contestants that Mr. Hoover intervene.

With the southwestern winter wheat region in turmoil over the Federal Farm Board's grain policy, an equally disturbing conflict has broken out in the northwest where powerful coöperative groups are struggling for control, with one faction endeavoring to bring the coöperatives under a centralized management and the other demanding local autonomy.

As in the southwestern winter wheat issue, the farm board is nominally the deciding agency. But in both instances urgent appeals have been made to the President.

The President took a direct hand in the winter wheat case with a public demand upon the farm board that it define its policy. What the President will do in this case remains to be seen. That he is gravely concerned, is known. Members of his staff have been in touch with the farm board on the matter and are reported to have urged extreme caution.

Important political interests are at stake in the situation. Should the dissenting coöperatives carry out their threats of breaking with the farm board and challenging it throughout the northwest, such action would be certain to have a serious effect upon the President's political standing in that section.

Hoover Seeks Farmer Aid

It is no secret that the President is basing much of his campaign strategy for next year among the farmers on the network of coöperatives being developed by the farm board. With deep disaffection among these groups in both the northwest and southwest, the result is obvious.

Another interesting political angle that came to light today is the fact that the Farmers' Union Terminal Association of St. Paul, one of the coöperatives that has sold out to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the central commodity unit which is pressing the centralization program that has aroused so much opposition, is an outgrowth of the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota.

Mr. Walter Maddock, vice-president of the terminal association, bolted the Republican ticket in North Dakota in 1928 and ran for Governor as a Democrat, giving his full support to Mr. Alfred E. Smith. He also went into Minnesota and campaigned against the President in that State.

Mr. C. C. Talbot, president of the Farmers' Union of North Dakota, head of the terminal association's livestock group and a member of its board, is another former Non-Partisan League leader. He opposed President Hoover in 1928, and is declared to be preparing to do so in 1932.

Nye Voices Criticism

A close friend of both of these men is Senator Gerald P. Nye (R.) of North Dakota, who is touring his State at present vigorously challenging the President. Word has come to the capital that last week in a radio speech in North Dakota, Senator Nye declared that he was "astounded" to learn that the President was giving all his attention to a moratorium for Germany when he should be working for a moratorium on farmers' debts for three to five years.

These facts have raised the issue in Administration circles as to whether the farm board, in backing the grain corporation's centralization program, is not actually giving support to elements at bottom unfriendly to President Hoover.

Should these men gain control of the grain corporation, as they must inevitably do if with the farm board's backing, they eliminate the other competing coöperatives, then, it is contended, they will be in position next year to thwart Republican political operations.

In the inter-mountain and Pacific northwest various coöperatives got into financial difficulties last fall. The grain corporation decided that the best way out of the problem was to take over all their elevator facilities and establish its own marketing agency in each section.

Mr. C. E. Huff, president of the grain corporation, defended this plan on the ground that it brought the farmer directly in touch with the central agency, thus making for more efficient and cheaper marketing. The local coöperative, he pointed out, still remained in the field as a "membership organization," signing up farmers as members.

Several weeks ago Mr. Huff went to St. Paul and completed a transaction whereby the grain corporation purchased all the marketing facilities of the terminal association, of which Mr. M. M. Thatcher is general manager. Mr. Thatcher is

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

WIFE OF CHINESE REGAINS RIGHTS OF U. S. CITIZEN

Mrs. Lillian Ying Kiang First to Receive Benefit of Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Members of the National Woman's Party were rejoicing today with Mrs. Lillian Ying Lu Kiang, American-born woman of Chinese allegiance, who had her United States citizenship restored yesterday by Judge Joseph W. Cox, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Kiang lost her citizenship 11 years ago when she married Dr. Kiang Kanghu, internationally known Chinese scholar. It was restored in accordance with the provision of the new Cable Act, passed in the closing days of the last Congress. The bill was sponsored by the National Woman's Party, and this is the first case to come up in the national capital under the Act.

The new amendments to the Cable Act provide that a woman who was a citizen of the United States at birth, and lost her citizenship by residence abroad after marriage to an alien or by marriage to an ineligible alien, may become naturalized by a short method. They also provide that a woman who was a citizen at birth shall not be denied naturalisation by reason of her race, repealing the provision that denied naturalisation to a woman married to an alien ineligible to citizenship.

Mrs. Kiang is a native of San Francisco. Upon her marriage to Dr. Kiang Kanghu, then a professor in the University of California, she lost her citizenship. Dr. Kiang has been connected with the research department of the Library of Congress for a number of years and is at present head of the Department of Chinese Studies in McGill University. In China, after her marriage, Mrs. Kiang took an active part in the educational program, directing the government kindergartens for five years.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature, with moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler in southwest portion tonight.

Rest of New England: Mostly fair weather tonight and Wednesday, with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds, with generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Aug.4	Max Aug.3		8 a.m. Aug.4	Max Aug.3
Atlantic City	80	84	Nantucket	74	74
Bismarck	66	90	New Orleans	82	92
Boston	73	89	New York	74	90
Buffalo	70	74	Norfolk, Va.	78	90
Calgary	44		North Platte	70	92
Charleston	84	90	Philadelphia	98	96
Chicago	72	86	Phoenix,Ariz.	80	96
Cincinnati	72	88	Pittsburgh	72	88
Denver	62	86	Portland, Me.	74	74
Eastport, Me.	64	64	Raleigh	80	94
Hatteras	82	86	St. Louis	72	84
Helena, Mont.	62	92	St. Paul	70	86
Huron, S. D.	68	98	Salt Lake C.	68	92
Jacksonville	82	92	San Francisco	56	64
Kansas City	76	92	SantaFe,N.M.	68	76
Key West	84	88	Seattle	52	72
Los Angeles	66	82	Tampa	80	94
Memphis	76	88	Washington	78	98
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Wichita,Kan.	72	84
Montreal	68	88	Williston	64	94

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 4:09 p. m., Wednesday 4:28 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:31 p. m.

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New Ocean Rates Are Made Public

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The new schedule of rates for transatlantic passage, showing cuts of from 10 to 30 per cent for first-class fares and 13 per cent for third class, was made public yesterday by ship lines represented at the Paris conference, at which the decision was taken.

The minimum rates under the new schedules are $155 to $260 for first-class passage one way in the winter season, and $172.50 to $287.50 in summer. Third-class rates range from $73 to $83 one way and from $131 to $150 for the round trip. They will become effective on Aug. 17 and thereafter for east-bound sailings, and on Oct. 1 for west-bound sailings.

Rates in tourist and other quarters were not affected by the new schedules except that supplementary charges were eliminated. The winter rates are used as the basic charge, the summer rates being 10 per cent higher, rounded off to make a convenient price when the 10 per cent increase would total an unwieldy figure.

The larger reductions, up to 30 per cent, have been made in prices of rooms with private baths and suites and in the cost of outside rooms on the promenade decks.

The intermediate season will be eliminated under the new rates, and there will be only two changes during the year—from the winter to the summer schedules and back again. Winter rates will be charged on east-bound passages from July 16 to May 15 and the higher summer rates will prevail only from May 16 to July 15; on west-bound passages the winter season will be from Oct. 1 to July 31 and summer rates only from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.

MAJOR-GEN. DRUM VISITS ARMY BASE

Maj.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum arrived at the Army Base, South Boston, today on an inspection tour of army stations, from Burlington, Vt., where he inspected conditions at Fort Ethan Allen.

A salute of 13 guns was fired in honor of his arrival. In addition to conferring with Major-General Fox-Connor, in charge of the First Corps Area, Major-General Drum visited the forces of Boston Harbor and vicinity, and tomorrow will inspect Camp Devens at Ayer. He returns to Washington Thursday.

GEORGIA TO CONSIDER LINCOLN OBSERVANCE

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 3 (AP)—Despite protests from Augusta patriotic organization officers, Mr. T. W. Mattox, a State Representative, introduced a resolution in the Legislature today setting aside Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, as a legal holiday in Georgia.

The Mattox resolution said that, since more than 60 years had passed since the Civil War, there was no reason Georgians should not be "taught to revere the memory of this statesman (Lincoln) and to emulate his traits of character."

MEXICAN COLLEGE CLOSED

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 (By U. P.)—Church authorities here were advised yesterday that the Roman Catholic college at Atemajac de Brizuelas, State of Jalisco, had been closed by the local authorities. The college was charged with giving religious instruction in violation of the law which confines such teaching to the churches themselves.

FUEL AND DIESEL OIL CUT 5 CENTS

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has made a reduction of 5 cents a barrel in fuel oil and diesel oil at North Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. The new price of bunker fuel oil is 75 cents in New York harbor and 60 cents on the Gulf, while diesel oil is priced at $1.45 in New York harbor and $1.30 on the Gulf.

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TORONTO

Reopening of German Banks Marked by Complete Calm

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign trade has been placed under supervision.

Already plans are being informally discussed to classify imported products, according to the needs of the nation. Permits for purchasing foreign currency for import purposes would then be in accordance with this grouping. This would enable Germany to keep out dispensable imports, such as automobiles and machinery, but already the warning is being voiced not to annoy Germany's customers, for, "what use would it be to cut down imports only to lose in exports?" it is asked.

The question of financing imports is perplexing Germany considerably. It needs many raw materials but it lacks means to buy indiscriminately. Such plans as put forward by the United States to grant credit on imported raw materials show a way out of the dilemma. Only such credit must not, from the German viewpoint, be bound up with conditions trying to prevent Germany from competing on a market preferred by the United States. Altogether, however, import circles here urge the Government not to run Germany into fresh isolation by overdoing self-help, but it is interesting to note that Germania, the organ of the Chancellor, voices the same opinion today.

Certain Nationalist circles have always desired as complete independence for Germany as possible. They certainly do not want their country to be bound to France by a "golden chain," and that is one reason why they are fighting the Socialist Government in Prussia in next Sunday's plebiscite for dissolution of the Prussian Diet.

The Socialists want coöperation with France and the Nationalists believe they are preventing Dr. Bruening from making Germany's foreign policy more independent. They hope that if they succeed in the plebiscite and the Prussian Government is replaced by the Nationalists, this new Government will urge the Reich Cabinet to show greater intransigence in its foreign policy. This is one of the underlying issues of the plebiscite.

American Bankers Wait Pledge From Others On Freezing Reich Credits

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—With representatives of leading New York banks still in conference at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York over the proposal of Dr. Hans Luther, head of the Reichsbank, that commercial credits of foreign banks in Germany be "frozen" for six months, the consensus in Wall Street today was that a pledge to this effect by American bankers would be contingent upon an accord with banks in other markets.

Such an understanding, it is expected would be patterned after the most liberal terms acceptable to the least liberal of the several banking groups involved. The English bankers, it is reported, have adopted a sympathetic attitude toward the German proposals, but that of the French, Dutch and Swiss bankers, now studying the Luther memorandum in London, has not been indicated. The New York bankers are keeping in close touch with these studies.

Through the mass of technical detail which is engaging the conferees, one point remains clear, and this is the recognized necessity for an accord of some sort, since it is obvious that Germany cannot pay all of its short-term obligations at this time.

Wall Street estimates of Germany's short-term indebtedness place the total of acceptance credits having 90 days or less to run, outstanding at the time of the crisis, at about $600,000,000—slightly less than half of the $1,290,000,000 said to be included in the Luther plan. American bankers hold about $350,000,000 of the short-term total, now daily maturing, with the remainder held chiefly in London.

American banking opinion is believed to be that it would be inadvisable to include all credits in the "frozen" category. Short-term credits, based on actual commercial transactions, should not be continued after the completion of such transactions, it is held, as such procedure would make of this paper nothing more than finance bills, ineligible for rediscount at the federal reserve banks. On the other hand, short-term paper in the class of loans to banks and municipalities would lend itself to temporary "freezing."

Pending a compromise of some sort, none of the credits can be liquidated as long as the German Government has restrictive measures in force to prevent wholesale withdrawals, and the Reichsbank is unable to lighten these restrictions as long as there is a possibility that credits will immediately be withdrawn once restrictions are lifted. Failure to agree on the Luther proposal would simply mean a continuance of the "gentleman's agreement" among bankers not to withdraw credits from Germany.

Germany to Put Banks Under Federal Control

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (AP)—The German Government has decided to place all banks under government control, it was authoritatively learned today.

Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, was expected to make an announcement to this effect in a radio speech tonight which is to be broadcast throughout Europe and followed by an English translation for a hookup with the United States.

A special officer in the Reichsbank probably will be vested with powers to supervise the banks of the nation.

This decision of the Government was regarded as a further effort toward the reëstablishment of confidence in German currency at home and abroad.

A Reichsbank statement issued yesterday under date of Aug. 1, gives gold and bullion at 1,383,296,000 marks ($340,824,500) and foreign exchange 346,322,000 marks ($81,590,500), which represents increases of 10,495,000 marks ($2,623,750) and 86,789,000 marks ($21,697,250) respectively since the previous week. Note circulation, at 4,453,732,000 marks ($1,113,433,000), is higher by 259,125,000 marks ($64,756,250). Gold and foreign exchange coverage of currency is 36.1 per cent, which is unchanged.

France Is Satisfied With Credits Accord

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 4—Considerable satisfaction, largely composed of pride in French financial strength, which is able to lend support to Britain—regarded as the principal money center of Europe—is felt in France at the conclusion of the accord by which the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, jointly extended credits of £50,000,000 to the Bank of England.

When the negotiations between Sir Robert Kinderaley, director of the Bank of England, and M. Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, appeared to be suspended, there was disappointment. France wanted to give these credits. Both considerations of friendship and of prestige animated the French bank. Doubt as to whether the accord would be signed was attributed rightly or wrongly in the French press to British reluctance to acknowledge its indebtedness to France, and indeed it was suggested that Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was not in agreement with Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, on the policy of the British bank in appealing to France.

Certainly on the French side there was no hesitation. There was rather an alacrity in the response. The French cannot refrain from remembering their situation five years ago. Their currency had fallen, through inflation, to the lowest value. But Raymond Poincaré, by restoring confidence and practicing a sound policy of finance, stabilized the franc and built up an enormous gold reserve, which now places France in an extraordinarily solid position and makes it the chief financial arbiter of the Continent.

It is declared that gold purchases from the Bank of England amounting to £33,000,000 in a fortnight were due, not to French policy but to normal profit-seeking operations. A typical comment is that concerted banking action will certainly reëstablish credits. If it were otherwise, it would be the capitalist system itself which would be menaced.

M. Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, says France is happy to be able to give assistance to its British friends, and this intervention is proof of the close collaboration of the central banks. He hopes the gesture will be interpreted as denoting confidence, which is indispensable in these troubled times.

French explanations are that Britain placed too large credits in Germany, and experienced grave repercussions of the German difficulties. Moreover, confession of its inability to help Germany in the crisis and its appeal to France on bhalf of Germany were not calculated to strengthen the British position. France declined to help Germany except under certain conditions, and, therefore, objection might now be raised that in helping the pound, France is indirectly helping the mark without receiving satisfaction on political conditions.

However this may be, says the Echo de Paris, France could not refuse to distinguish between Germany and England. It would be too much, says the same journal resignedly, to expect that gratitude will be shown to France. The hesitation which preceded the British demand is significant.

World Bank to Extend Share in Reich Credit

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Aug. 4—The Board of Governors of the Bank for International Settlements, at its monthly meeting here yesterday decided to renew for the maximum period of three months the World Bank's share in the $100,000,000 discount credit granted to Germany.

This credit, made in participation with the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, would have expired Aug. 6. The prolongation is in accord with an agreement reached at the recent London conference.

The unusual briefness of yesterday's meeting, which lasted barely two and a half hours, the governors of the leading central banks returning to their posts by early afternoon trains, indicates clearly that the acute phase of the European financial upheaval now has definitely given way to quiet, methodical action, pursued through direct negotiations between the spokesmen of the interests involved. The progress of these negotiations is reviewed by the World Bank in the calm, almost humdrum atmosphere of normal, routine work.

Resuming the ordinary routine, the board examined the monthly balance of the bank, which for the first time reflects the modification of the bank's movement of funds under the operation of the Hoover plan. At the end of July total assets and liabilities of the bank amounted to about $326,400,000, or approximately $30,000,000 less than at the end of June. This shrinkage in the bank's operating capital represents the suspension of the July reparation transfers, combined with the recalling of currency deposits, which certain central banks were compelled to resort to in order to compensate withdrawals of foreign capital.

At the end of July, 51 per cent of the bank's assets consisted in liquid sight deposits in various central banks, while its own sight liabilities did not exceed 33 per cent.

Privileged Radio Criticized by Bar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Disruption of the radio communication system of the United States if certain broadcasting facilities are reserved for special interests or groups was forecast yesterday by a committee of the American Bar Association.

The committee, headed by Mr. Louis G. Caldwell, a former attorney for the Federal Radio Commission, prepared its report for submission to the Bar Association's convention in September.

Reviewing the year's trend in radio law, it opposed proposals to reform the American private development system and to legislate restrictions on allotment of facilities by the commission.

Besides Mr. Caldwell, the committee included Mr. William C. Green, counsel for the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee; Mr. Cassius E. Gates of Seattle, and Mr. John C. Kendall of Portland, Oregon, a former judge.

Nanking Reports Revolt's Collapse

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4 (AP)—The rebellion of the northern war lord, Gen. Shih Yu-san was reported nearly crushed yesterday by Nationalist Government troops. At the same time the Government announced that Kiangsi Province "Reds" had been defeated and scattered after two months of fighting.

Only a few fleeting bands of the "Red" troops that had devastated the countryside for a year and burned cities were left intact after the vigorous campaign directed by President Chiang Kai-shek.

These reverses were believed to have made unlikely the advance northward by Canton insurgent government armies planned to begin last Saturday.

More than 250,000 rebels of Gen. Shih Yu-san were said by neutral news sources to be virtually surrounded in southern Chihli Province. Nationalist armies are advancing northward in coöperation with the southward movement of their Manchurian allies.

TAX COLLECTIONS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—State revenue collections for July, the first month of the present fiscal year and of the legislative biennium which will end on June 30, 1933, were approximately $200,000 greater than those of July, 1930, it was announced here by Mr. Allan J. Maxwell, commissioner of revenue. Revenues from the gasoline tax, sales of licenses and titles for cars, and incomes also showed an increase.

RADIO LEAGUE INVITES 800

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Approximately 800 radio amateurs in five states have been invited to attend the convention of the American Relay Radio League, Roanoke Division, to be held here Sept. 25 and 26. Several outstanding radio experts will appear on the program.

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Congress Is Said to Hold Key Against Paris Pact Violator

(Continued from Page 1)

and other governments could most effectively adopt.

Mr. Hull agreed with Dr. Blakeslee that it is to the best interest of the United States to implement the pact. He based his argument on the contention that the only possibility of the United States being drawn into war lies in the "antiquated concept of neutrality." It would therefore be to the advantage of the United States to strengthen as much as possible any international agreement such as the pact which provides for the fixing of war guilt.

He said the conception of neutrality grew out of a belief that foreign wars were remote and of no concern to our country, a view which is no longer tenable in view of the modern interlocking economic system of the world.

He also pointed out that the United States constitutes the missing link in the chain for the economic boycott of an aggressor nation provided in Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. This fact, he said, constitutes "possibilities of actual conflict between the United States and some or all of the League states, particularly Great Britain."

Provides Way to Boycott

"It would seem to me," he continued, "that the effect of the Pact of Paris is to close the gap left in the Covenant of the League of Nations for the practically complete boycott of an aggressor state.

"If the pact delegalizes war—in the common phrase, 'outlaws war'—we cannot permit our citizens by furnishing material to an outlaw state to become accomplices in its unlawful aggression. But whether we use the word 'outlawry' or not, we cannot fairly, consistently, and in good faith renounce aggressive war but reserve the profits of war.

"Let us make plain to our war profiteers that we are not going to support their claims to sell their supplies to a covenant-breaking nation. Such action will, to some extent, deflate the argument that we need a big navy to support the claim for that freedom of the seas, which consists of freedom to make profits out of the misery of war."

In view of these considerations, Mr. Hull advocated the implementation of the Pact of Paris by "the passage of a joint resolution of Congress providing for an embargo against the shipment by our citizens of supplies of any kind whatsoever to a nation declared by the President to be a violator of the Pact of Paris."

Mr. Murdock concurred in the position taken by the other speakers, declaring that "the Kellogg-Briand pact lays the corner stone of a new international social order."

He said that, although the United States enjoys a splendid record as a protagonist of international arbitration, the increased tempo of international life now requires new and improved machinery for pacific settlement. After outlining the treaties for the pacific settlement of disputes which the United States now has with many nations, he said, that implementation of Article 2 of the pact by entry into the World Court is possibly the most important step which has not been taken to date."

Sees Little Hope for Wheat

Because of the great changes in the wheat-growing areas of the United States and the British Empire, an enormous economic readjustment will take place within the next quarter of a century, according to Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics, who led the round table on the distribution of wealth and income. To facilitate this readjustment, Professor Gregory advocated an attack on housing conditions of great cities, citing the necessity for eliminating the deplorable slums in the industrial centers of England and the United States. Such reconstruction, he said, would afford a means for absorbing some of the unemployed.

Professor Gregory held out little hope for the wheat grower. He declared that the demand for staple foods does not increase as wealth per head increases, but falls off because a more varied diet is consumed. Thus, he said, truck farming and fruit growing may still find an expanding market, and wheat and other grain crops in all probability will not.

"Primary industries apart from agriculture are less unfavorably situated," Prof. Gregory said. "Of all the industrial groups, the demand for luxuries and personal services which can be rendered on an organized scale—cinemas, restaurants, travel, and the like—appears most likely to expand because rising wealth and income per head increases the margin over necessaries. But it appears difficult to forecast the exact type of demand, which depends upon new invention and discovery, and upon the extent to which luxury wants can be standardized.

Solution May Lie in East

"The solution of the problem of the staple industries, especially agriculture, may come from those eastern areas where population is expanding rapidly. If wheat gets much cheaper new markets may one day be opened up, in exchange for industrial products. But this throws open very difficult problems of readaptation for the present western industrial nations, for it might involve transfer of labor upon an immense scale. But this is a problem of the future and the immediate outlook for staple agriculture is not bright."

A solution to the delicate problem of the Polish Corridor was offered by Miss Sarah Wambaugh, former member of the secretariat at the League of Nations, at the round table on the political situation in western Europe.

She suggested that the free city of Danzig be united to the Polish Corridor under the administration of an impartial League commission and the whole be set up as an independent state with neutrality guaranteed by the League. The new state would have free trade, permitting unhampered access to German and Polish trade alike.

This, she admitted, would be a revision of the Versailles Treaty and would deprive Poland of some of its territory. As a recompense to Poland for territorial loss she recommended that Germany pledge itself never to question the present frontier in Upper Silesia and never resort to war to change the boundaries between itself and Poland.

Thinks Time Not Ripe

Prof. Herbert von Becjerath of Bonn University was doubtful of Miss Wambaugh's proposition and held that any settlement of the question must be postponed until Germany and Poland achieve a better basis of reconciliation.

Mr. Edward Weintal, press attaché of the Polish Legation at Washington, declared that Poland was eager for any conciliatory agreement, provided it recognized the present territorial situation.

He said Poland would never consent to giving up the corridor which is both an economic necessity and an historic right.

At the round table on the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Mr. T. W. L. McDermot, of McGill University, declared that annexation of the British West Indies by the United States is not beyond the realm of possibility. Mr. McDermot said that federation and acquisition of dominion status by the West Indies is unlikely and that there is no prospect of union with Canada. This left only annexation by the United States as a future for the group of islands.

Urges Stronger Press

Mr. Stanley High, former associate editor of the Christian Herald, addressed a special conference last night on the relationship of the press to public opinion and disarmament. The conference was a substitute for the usual evening lecture. Mr. High took the press of the country to task for failing to present important international events to the public in an interesting and interpretive light and for not undertaking the development of conviction.

"In this matter of conviction," he said, "more than in that of information, we are, I think, badly served by the press. In the early days of journalism, newspapers were filled with opinions, flavored by a spot or two of news. Today, newspapers are filled with news and the opinions, often, are hardly strong enough to be called flavoring."

Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association and leader of the conference, asked Mr. High, Mr. Arthur S. Draper, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, and Mr. Edwin L. James, night managing editor of the New York Times, to explain the charge that the press prejudices the success of international conferences.

Mr. McDonald said that "a person in very high authority in Washington" recently told him that because of the attitude of the press today an international conference has no chance of success unless solutions to the main issues have been secretly reached before the opening of the conference. He quoted the "high official" as saying that "open covenants openly arrived at" are now impossible.

Mr. High answered that the charge was "an absurd overstatement of the fact" and that he "would prefer to trust the observations of a cynical newspaper man out in front than politicians in back rooms."

Mr. Draper said the remark of the "high official" probably resulted from the fact that European diplomats at the recent London disarmament conference were more willing to discuss the situation with newspaper men than were members of the American delegation. He implied that some friction resulting from this attitude of the American delegation was the cause of the remark.

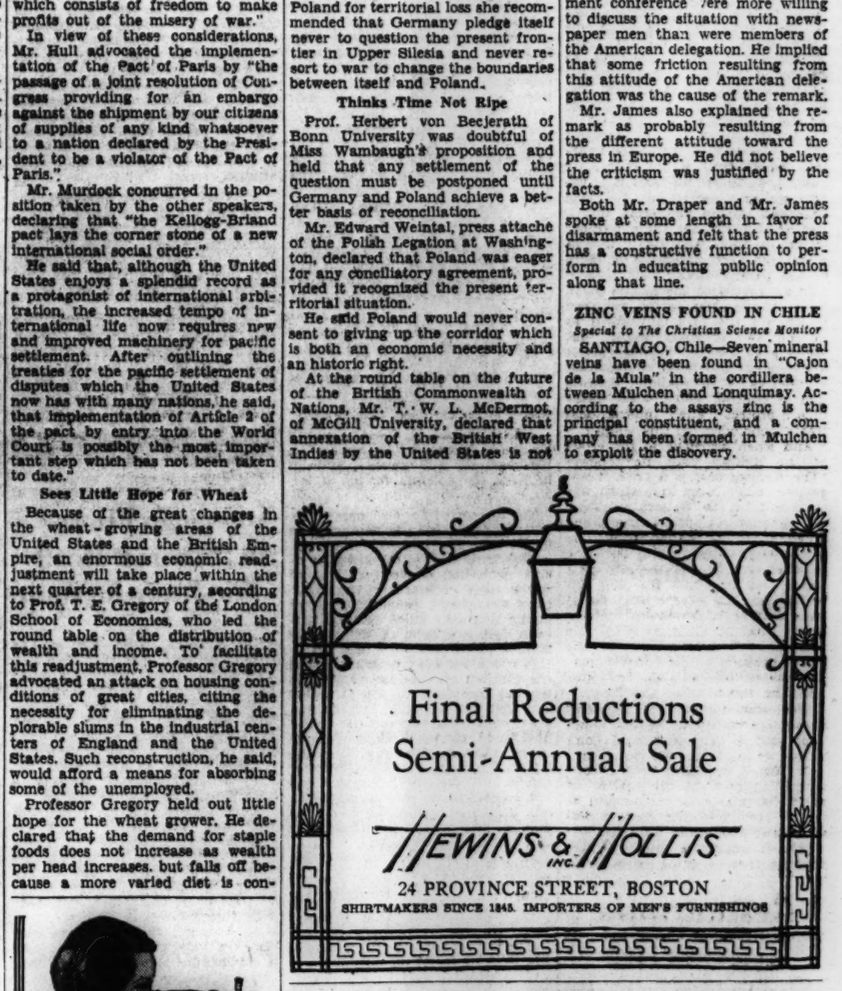
Mr. James also explained the remark as probably resulting from the different attitude toward the press in Europe. He did not believe the criticism was justified by the facts.

Both Mr. Draper and Mr. James spoke at some length in favor of disarmament and felt that the press has a constructive function to perform in educating public opinion along that line.

ZINC VEINS FOUND IN CHILE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Seven mineral veins have been found in "Cajon de la Mula" in the cordillera between Mulchen and Lonquimay. According to the assays zinc is the principal constituent, and a company has been formed in Mulchen to exploit the discovery.



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DISARMAMENT CALLED ADJUNCT OF SECURITY

Sanctions Essential to Bolster Ideal in Kellogg Pact, Benes Says

In view of the approaching disarmament conference in Geneva, special interest attaches to the question of ways and means of putting the Kellogg pact into practical effect and giving the peaceful intentions expressed therein some definite expression in the war departments of the nations concerned. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is therefore printing a series of articles on this vital subject, written by well-known authorities on international affairs, which will appear with successive days' issues, this being the eighth.*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — "Disarmament is possible, necessary, and in fact, inevitable," said Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister and chairman of the League of Nations Arbitration and Security Commission.

"The chief obstacle in the way is psychological—that people do not believe it is practicable. In the world today, there are two points of view, the pre-war outlook, which regards force as the final means of settling disputes, and that which maintains that force must be replaced by negotiation and arbitration. The one is constantly saying fearfully, 'It would be wonderful, if it were true!' and the other is prepared—but with prudence—to take the risks. Today, the world is asking itself which should come first, security or disarmament?

"Progress toward security and disarmament should be parallel, and must necessarily be gradual. It is often stated that armaments have increased since the Armistice. This is not quite so! What has happened is that armaments have become more stabilized since that time. This is due to three reasons: to the present uncertainty provoked by the economic crisis, to the political disorientation, which has taken place in more than half Europe, and to the unrest caused by the movement for the revision of the peace treaties. Consequently in the immediate past, the desire for security was very strongly underlined in certain countries, though two years ago, it was true to say that the movement toward security and that for disarmament were advancing in more or less parallel lines."

In an answer to the inquiry as to what definite steps should be taken to remove the existing difficulties in the way of disarmament, Dr. Benes gave it as his opinion that it would be a good thing to establish at Geneva a permanent commission of control, which would carefully protect any international treaty concluded on this subject.

And when asked as to the effect of the Kellogg pact, he replied: "The Kellogg pact is a great moral gesture; but it lacks that which was contained in the Geneva Protocol, viz., sanctions. Under its terms, the other signatory states cannot be forced to go to the help of the state attacked, and punish the offending state. I do hope that the pact will be implemented by the principle of some kind of sanctions—by the certainty that if it is violated, the offender will not only incur the moral censure of the other signatory states, but will also be punished by them.

"We should certainly be very happy if we could do without sanctions, but at the present, I don't believe we can suffice without them."

Dr. Benes, who has been a consistent optimist in the matter of world disarmament, was hopeful as to the results of the coming disarmament conference in 1932.

"All of us desire much greater progress than is going on at present, but at the same time, much more is being accomplished than is generally realized. The League of Nations might not be always able to stop a great European war, but it can prevent a number of small conflicts by postponing or removing their causes. The limitation of armaments has now entered the sphere of international law, and we must not minimize the importance of having arrived at a point when the world can be sure that certain stated limits in armaments will not be exceeded."

Cotton Rate Stays While Years Fly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Cotton prices are about the same as they were 100 years ago, according to a survey by the Department of Agriculture of Alabama. It shows that upland cotton prices in 1831, a century ago, averaged 9.4 cents per pound.

Bureau statistics also show that in 1930 the average price of upland cotton was 9.5 per pound, compared with the average of 9.7 cents in 1830.

During the War Between the States, when the South was unable to raise an average crop, the price of cotton leaped to record high levels. The peak was reached in 1865 with the $1.015 price, while the following year it dropped to 43.2. Cotton remained high until 1872, when it dropped to 17 cents a pound.

The cotton crop was smaller in 1863 and 1864 than it had been 1824, which was about the time cotton became the major crop in the South. Only 449,059 bales were produced in 1863, and 294,372 in 1864, while the average crop for the preceding 25 years was more than a milion bales annually.

The largest crop in the history of the United States was produced in 1926, with 19,135,235 bales. It sold for 12.5 cents per pound.

Glider Contestants Convene at Elmira

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Taking advantage of breezes that scurried ahead of approaching showers, more than a dozen pilots who had entered in the national glider contest here tried the wings of their craft yesterday.

Mr. Albert S. Hastings, Los Angeles, holder of the Evans trophy as American glider champion for an endurance flight of seven hours and 50 minutes, rode from East Hill to Erne, making the 15-mile flight in two hours.

Mr. Warren E. Eaton, Norwich, made an hour flight above East Hill, circling his glider over a motion picture talkie camera so that his conversation with field officials could be recorded.

CENTURY-OLD BUSH MOVED 18 MILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor,

HENDERSON, N. C.—An English box bush, known to be more than 100 years old and growing midway between the colonial homes of Mr. J. P. Zollicoffer and Mr. J. A. Cooper, is admired by hundreds of tourists and other visitors to Henderson.

This bush is 15½ feet in diameter and more than 20 feet high. It was recently dug up with 10 tons of native soil and transported from Townsville, 18 miles distant. It came from the farm of Mr. Drewry Marrow, who gave it to Mr. Zollicoffer 15 years ago. Mr. Marrow was then 95 and said his father planted it when he was a small boy.

MRS. HOOVER BESET BY PRINT DEALERS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Since the disclosure recently that Mrs. Hoover is an ardent collector of rare prints, books and manuscripts dealing with the early history of the capital, the White House and its occupants, she has been deluged with offers from dealers all over the country.

Many of them, in the hope of making a sale to the President's wife, have sent circulars, catalogues and pamphlets. So numerous have offers been, Mrs. Hoover's clerical staff has been kept busy during a period ordinarily dull because of the summer slump in social activities. It is understood, however, that most of the offers have been rejected.

Glass House Has Maximum of Daylight

Upper—© G. Thiriet, Paris. Lower—© Sibylle, Paris.

This Structure With Walls of Glass, Erected in Paris, Is Never Dark and Gloomy, as Are Surrounding High Buildings. The Thick Glass Tiles, Shown in the Lower Photograph, Are the Secret of Paris's "House of Glass." They Are Translucent, but Not Transparent.

SOUTH REPORTS WIDE VIOLATION OF LABOR LAWS

Virginia Complaints Show Women and Children Illegally Employed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 4—Widespread violations throughout Virginia of the child labor laws and the 10-hour law for women are indicated in the number of complaints received by the State department of labor and industry, and in reports of the women's and children's division of the department, it is announced by Mr. John Hopkins Hall, state labor commissioner.

"The situation is worse than it has been in many years," Mr. Hall said. "Inspectors of the department are investigating complaints daily and the department is determined to put a stop to the practice of working women over 10 hours a day and to the illegal employment of children."

A number of factories, the commissioner said, have made no effort to stabilize employment by using two 8 or 10-hour shifts or three 8-hour shifts for rush-order work, but are working two shifts of 12 hours each. Most of the violations, he stated, are in the textile mills.

It has also been reported to the labor department that many employers are violating the law which requires conspicuous posting of the hours of labor for women over 16 years of age. When the schedule of hours is not posted, inspectors of the department have no way of checking up on violations of the 10-hour limit.

Miss Carrie B. Farmer, director of the women's and children's division, said that in one factory she found women working for 13 hours on piece work in an effort to make up for reductions in rates.

"The depression has deprived many women of their jobs and given longer hours to others," she said. "Most of the women are willing to work over 10 hours because the piece-work rates have been lowered. They are glad to have any kind of job, for they never know when the work will be suspended."

Mr. Hall stated that about 33 per cent of all factory workers are women and that the department is hard pressed in inspecting their working condition and hours.

During the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, there were 283 recorded violations of the child-labor laws in Virginia and 241 violations of the 10-hour law for women. Mr. Hall said a 50 per cent increase in this year's violations as compared with last year's would be a "conservative" estimate.

Philadelphia Gets Free Food Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4—To meet a very evident need of the children in the neighborhood of his factory, Mr. George W. Wilkins has been instrumental in opening an agency for the free distribution of food which is supplying an average of 135 families a day.

Starting with the practice of distributing bread to children who appealed to him on his way to the factory every morning, Mr. Wilkins soon found that some organized relief would be necessary to care for the increasing demand he encountered, and set about to put it in motion, enlisting the support of a neighbor, Mrs. B. F. Dyer.

"I got in touch with the large bakeries and food establishments," Mr. Wilkins said, "and arranged to obtain all the day-old bakery products they could spare each day. We also obtained the coöperation of several wholesale produce firms along the water front, and on Wednesday, July 22, we began the task of supplying food to the most needy families in the Front and Cambria Streets sections."

Since opening the agency, its scope has continually enlarged. It has been found that in some cases there are as many as 18 or 20 members of a family, all of whom are supplied with food through the agency.

In addition to this work, Mr. Wilkins supervises the work of a mission, and, until it closed recently, was manager of the Shelter for Homeless Men which the city maintained here. He has put several of his employees at the disposal of the agency.

BRITAIN'S WHEAT YIELD LOW

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The lowest wheat acreage recorded in the history of Great Britain is announced in the annual return just submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture. The total for 1931 is 11,970,000 acres as compared with 13,460,000 acres last year.

Privacy Assured In Glass Dwelling

Special From Monitor Bureau

PARIS—It used to be said that "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." But stones would have no more effect on the house of glass which has been built in Paris than on a dwelling of any other material. Its walls, nevertheless, are of real glass, which lets in an abundance of light, but the panes are not so transparent as to allow outsiders to form any idea of what is going on indoors.

In a city where buildings are high and close together, and where narrow courtyards shut out light from lower stories, the innovation introduced by M. Pierre Chareau has distinct advantages. "Glass houses will be the dwellings of the future," declares this architect. "The walls are as solid as rock, and for permanency brick or even stone buildings cannot surpass them."

The house, situated on the Left Bank in the Rue Saint-Guillaume, near the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, looks as if its walls might be made of slabs of ice. They are composed instead of square thick tiles of ordinary unpolished glass made by the Saint-Gobain glass works. The house has three stories, and there is not a corner of the building which does not profit by the even diffusion of light.

Although so-called houses of glass have been built elsewhere, this Paris structure more completely deserves the name than those in which a large portion of the wall space is of metal or some other opaque material, it is said. In appearance the house is rather Japanese.

WILD LIFE PROTECTED IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Legislation passed by the 1931 General Assembly will materially protect wild life in North Carolina and will promote the conservation of game, in the opinion of Col. J. W. Harrelson, director of the State Department of Conservation and Development.

"The bill to which I have particular reference," Colonel Harrelson said, "was drawn with the hope that landowners, who control the game situation, will take more interest in game culture and conservation. If the new law accomplishes what is hoped for it, it will be one of the most vital forces yet launched in North Carolina for the increase of wild life."

VAN BUREN PORTRAIT DISCOVERED IN BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4—A rare old picture of Martin Van Buren, the Kinderhook (N. Y.) boy who became President of the United States, has been discovered on the wall of an Albany bank.

It is believed to antedate the famous Currier & Ives prints and to have been executed from stone in 1848, when Van Buren was a candidate for the Presidency.

MUSCLE SHOALS HEARINGS SET BY COMMISSION

Proposals for Operation of Plant to Be Filed by Sept. 1

FLORENCE, Ala., Aug. 4 (AP)—A series of hearings to permit all interested parties opportunity to appear before the Muscle Shoals Commission will be held in Alabama and Tennessee this month, preliminary to reception at Washington of proposals for leasing and operating the project.

These hearings will be conducted by sub-committees of the commission to be appointed by Mr. Sam F. Hobbs of Selma, Ala., who was installed as chairman of the commission at its meeting here yesterday. Mr. Hobbs announced three hearings would be held in each state, those in Alabama at Birmingham, Montgomery and Decatur, and in Tennessee at Memphis, Knoxville and Chattanooga. Dates will be announced later.

Concluding its meeting here last night the commission issued a statement declaring that proposals for leasing and operating the shoals properties "in the interest of fertiliser production and of agriculture" will be received in Washington, Sept. 1.

Mr. Hobbs said:

"The Muscle Shoals commission appointed by the President and the Legislature of Tennessee and the Governor of Alabama, will, on Sept. 1, 1931, at 10 a. m., receive at 1734 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., proposals in writing for the leasing and operation of the Muscle Shoals project to be operated in the interest of fertilization production and of agriculture, together with any proposals that any concern desires to make with regard to projects up river above Muscle Shoals, including Cove Creek, and equalizing dam below Muscle Shoals, or the benefits to be derived therefrom by the Muscle Shoals project with a view to submitting such proposal or proposals the President of the United States for submission to Congress."

Mr. Thomas H. Green of the judge advocate general's department, was elected secretary of the commission.

Considerable interest centered on the Cove Creek angle, the commission finally deciding that this is an integral part of the development and should be included in any disposition of the project.

HOOVER SENDS HIS THANKS TO KEMAL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—President Hoover today expressed his appreciation of the courtesies shown by President Mustapha Kemal of Turkey to Mr. Russell Boardman and Mr. John Polando, American fliers.

"I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the courtesies which you have shown the American fliers, Boardman and Polando, following their successful flight from New York to Istanbul," Mr. Hoover cabled the Turkish President.

Carolinians to Join Marketing Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina producers of fruits and vegetables, under the leadership of Mr. William A. Graham, State Commissioner of Agriculture, are preparing to organize to join the National Association for the Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables set up by the Federal Farm Board, as the result of a plan advanced by Mr. Graham a year ago.

Under the Graham plan, southern states will market their truck crops coöperatively, and the result is expected to be far-reaching, in that duplicate shipments will be eliminated. This, it is pointed out, will prevent northern and eastern markets from becoming glutted with southern fruits and vegetables. Where it appears a market is about to become overstocked, shipments will be diverted to other centers.

Crew of Rum Ship Dons Yachting Togs

CAPE MAY, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—A pleasure yacht, loaded with about 2000 cases of whisky and manned by a crew of nine men dressed as yachtsmen and with two girls in sports clothes walking the deck, was captured 95 miles at sea after a 35-mile chase, coast guards reported yesterday.

The capture was made by a coast guard patrol boat from base 9 of Cape May. The crew of the yacht disabled the engine, and it was necessary to tow the seized boat to shore, coast guardsmen said.

As the yacht neared the inlet here, the two women and five of the men jumped overboard and began swimming ashore. Coast guardsmen jumped into the sea and captured all of them but one man who reached the beach. He was caught wandering about the salt marshes an hour later.

MINISTERS NAMED TO SOUTH AMERICA

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—The appointment of two South American ministers was announced at the White House today. Mr. Charles B. Curtis, at present Minister to the Dominican Republic, was transferred to El Salvador, and Mr. Hans Schoenfeld, who has held a number of important posts in Latin America, was made Minister to the Dominican Republic.

Both men are experienced Latin-American diplomats and their appointments are in line with President Hoover's program of naming trained men to these important posts.

MONROE TO HEAD EDUCATIONAL GROUPS

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Prof. Paul Monroe of Columbia University yesterday announced his acceptance of the presidency of the World Federation of Education Associations, which is made up of delegates from national education organizations throughout the world.

The post was offered Dr. Monroe after a meeting of the federation's board of directors at Denver Saturday. His new duties will in no way interfere with his present work as director of the International Institute of Teachers' College at Columbia, the educator said.

Cleveland Greets Delegates To World Y. M. C. A. Conference

Seven Hundred Representatives of 32 Foreign Countries Welcomed by Officials of City and Leaders in Movement in North America

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4—Official Cleveland turned out today to welcome the more than 700 delegates from 32 foreign countries, who are here to attend the general World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Dignitaries of the city, accompanied by many of the Y. M. C. A. leaders of North America, were on hand this morning to greet the visitors of other lands who journeyed to Cleveland from Toronto where they participated in the Boys' Work Assembly, in session in that city for the past several days.

The foreign delegation is headed by Mr. D. A. Davis, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Europe.

Mr. F. W. Ramsey of New York, general secretary of the American Y. M. C. A. movement, in greeting the foreign delegates, commented on the fact that the Youth Congress now in session here was a practical demonstration of the way in which men of various races and nationalities can live together in peace and mutual understanding when once given the urge to do so.

Welcome the Coming

"We welcome the coming of your comrades in service to youth from many lands with the keenest interest and deepest satisfaction," said Mr. Ramsey. "We confidently believe the Cleveland conference will renew the courage, faith and vision of our movement throughout the world, bringing to us all the new strength and power so greatly needed in this difficult hour.

"Above all else we are hoping that this conference will bring us all into closer fellowship with each other and to fresh consecration of our movement with all of its resources on behalf of the world's youth."

Dr. John R. Mott, general chairman of the conference, in a statement explaining the genesis of the Y. M. C. A. movement said: "The World's Alliance of the Young Men's Christian Associations unites the nearly two-score movements throughout the world. In its vast and expanding membership it blends all the great races of mankind. It constitutes in some respects the most intelligent, the most idealistic, the most unfettered and the most potent among all the many societies of youth.

"The World's Alliance seeks to bind together all Young Men's Christian Associations, thus enabling them to make a united impact on the problems which concern the life of youth everywhere. More and more it is becoming apparent that problems which have been regarded as purely national are international and interracial in scope and significance, and, therefore, can best be dealt with in a world context and on a world scale. The World's Alliance aims to hold in a place of central prominence the conception of the association as a great sharing enterprise.

"What has not the world organization done to reveal to the various national bodies that they are members of one another, that they are essential to one another, that they are to serve one another?"

Serious differences of opinion have prevailed for many years between American and European leaders regarding the type of program that should be sponsored by the world Y. M. C. A. Frankly facing these differences, Dr. Mott said: "It must be admitted that there have been and still are serious misunderstandings between sections of the brotherhood on both sides of the Atlantic, also on both sides of the Pacific, and between Latin America and Anglo-Saxon America. The Cleveland conference will do more than any other means which might be employed to clear up such misunderstandings and to establish solid and secure foundations for bridges of mutual sharing and more effective coöperation."

The five main themes which are claiming the attention of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, meeting here in conjunction with the World Conference, are first, certain important membership proposals; second, proposals for the recognition of women's work in association affairs; third, present-day policies in the overseas work of the organization; fourth, the attitude of the associations toward modern social conditions; and finally, the next steps to be taken in regard to religious emphasis.

Another question which is to come up for general discussion has to do with the place to be given to the student associations in the organization of the world movement. The first plenary session of the conference will be held tonight in the City Auditorium. The speaker will be Dr. John Mackay of Mexico and a member of the Continental Committee of South America.

Outstanding among the leaders of other countries who are scheduled to address the conference are: Dr. Toyohite Kagawa of Japan, Mr. Cheng Ching Yi, of China, Mr. B. L. Ralia Ram of India, Dr. Eric Stange of Germany, Dr. John Mackay of Mexico and Mr. W. R. Maltbie of England.

Three thousand unofficial delegates and visitors from 54 countries are present.

About half of the official delegates represent North American countries. Sixty delegates have been allocated to Australia, 120 to Canada, 80 to Japan, 80 to China, 60 to the Philippine Islands, 60 to the various South American movements, 200 to England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, 73 to Germany, 20 to Turkey and the same number to Cuba, Egypt, Jugoslavia, Rumania, South Africa and Spain. Two hundred delegates are present from various sections of the United States.

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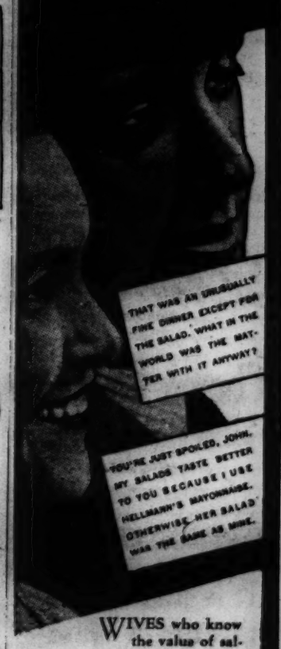

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TRAFFIC RELIEF FOR 40,000 CARS DAILY PROMISED

Underpass at End of Harvard Bridge to be Completed This Fall

Approximately 40,000 motorists daily will be released from traffic congestion at the crossing of Massachusetts Avenue by Memorial Drive at the Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge, when the underpass now under construction at this point is completed. A count made by the State last October indicated that 39,889 cars passed that intersection in one day.

The underpass, scheduled to be completed by Dec. 1, provides for the passage of Memorial Drive traffic under Massachusetts Avenue by means of two 21-foot roadways, each capable of accommodating two lines of traffic. The present cross-roads will be left to take care of traffic turning to the right or left, while the new roadways will be built between them through the park area which extends between the two roads of the drive in that section.

The cut, costing in the neighborhood of $200,000, will be of concrete, faced at the sides with gray granite and ornamented by metal fences set with granite posts. The road level will reach a depth of 15 feet, allowing an 11-foot clearing under Massachusetts Avenue. This will be below the Charles River level, but the construction will be heavily waterproofed by "asphalt membranes" set between the layers of concrete.

Considerable difficulty attends this construction, which is below water level, according to officials. It necessitates the use of sheet steel piling and pumps to exclude the water while construction is going on and the use of concrete caissons sunk deep into the earth to support the roadway when finished.

'Who's Who' Issued For North Shore

"Who's Who Along the North Shore," which is declared to be "a register of the noteworthy, fashionable and wealthy residents of the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay," has just made its début for the 1931 season. Appropriate sea green and powder blue are the colors selected by the North Shore Press, Inc., of Manchester as a costume for its current social directory.

Marblehead, Swampscott, Gloucester, Manchester, Beverly, Topsfield, Hamilton, Newburyport and adjoining localities are represented in the register which includes the names of more than 8000 families most of whom have winter residences away from the North Shore.

A comprehensive road map of the North Shore and vicinity appears midway in the compilation of 290 pages. The map presents a picture of the territory which gained fame as the first political "Gerrymander." Governor Gerry's attempts at redistricting the Essex County area produced a territory which roughly resembled a salamander but anything in the way of reapportionment considered to be as unfair as Governor Gerry's conception was too hideous even for a salamander. People thought "Gerrymander" suited the situation even better.

According to the 1931 directory people from points beyond Chicago and Texas come to spend the summer within the borders of the Bay States famous "Gerrymander."

NEW NORTH STATION BRIDGES IN OPERATION

Four steel and concrete bascule bridges carrying eight main line tracks out of the North Station were put in operation by the Boston & Maine Railroad yesterday when their crack passenger fliers, "The Berkshire Flyer" and the "Flying Yankee," moving abreast on span No. 4, plowed through a canvas barrier which marked the change in the bridged approaches to the terminal.

The new bridges displace the old draws and signal towers which have been North Station landmarks for three-quarters of a century. Construction has been going on for a year, and has been accomplished without delaying traffic. An average of 350 men have been employed on the project, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Backes, chief engineer of the Boston & Maine.

HOTEL ST. GELLERT
BUDAPEST
River and hillside situation.
Swimming-pool with artificial waves.

MOSES TO RUN AGAIN, SEEKS FOURTH TERM

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 4 (AP)—Senator George H. Moses, (R.), of New Hampshire, announced today he would seek a fourth term. He predicted that Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson, would be a compromise Democratic candidate for the presidency. He had previously announced his conviction that President Hoover would receive the Republican nomination.

The senator said in his opinion Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in the last election, would hold veto power over the Democratic National Convention.

On the Esplanade

TUESDAY EVENING, 8:30
REQUEST NIGHT

1. Suite, "Peer Gynt".....Grieg
   (a) "Morning Mood"
   (b) "Anitra's Dance"
   (c) "Dance in the Hall of the Mountain King"
2. Largo from "Xerxes".....Handel
   (Solo Violin, Einar Hansen)
3. "Dream of Love".....Liszt-Herbert
4. Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" Tchaikovsky

INTERVAL

5. Waltz, "By the Beautiful Blue Danube".....Strauss
6. "Kammenoi Ostrow" ("Reve Angelique").....Rubinstein-Herbert
7. Gypsy Tango, "Jalousie".....Gade
8. Finale, Fourth Symphony Tchaikovsky

Encores—"Liebesfreud," "Country Gardens," "Traumerei," "Two Hearts in ¾ Time"

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brookline Field Concert, People's Symphony Orchestra, Will Dodge directing, Brookline Field, off Pond Avenue, Brookline, 8:30; program as follows: (1) Overture "Cockaigne," Elgar. (2) Ballet Suite, Rameau-Mottl. (3) Aria, "Vision Fugitive" from "Herodiade," Massenet, soloist, John Codman, baritone. (4) Selections from "The Three Musketeers," Friml (Boston Singers — George Wheeler, Raymond Simonds, Melvin Crowell and John Percival). (5) Overture, "Virginia," Hayden-Wood. (6) The Atonement of Pan: Two Movements, Hadley. (7) Andante and Finale from Symphony in F minor, No. 4, Tchaikovsky.

Cohasset: Carillon Recital by Kamiel Lefevere, St. Stephen's Church, 8:30; program as follows: (1) Robert, le Diable (Opera-Fantasie), Meyerbeer. (2) I Love You Truly, Carrie Jacobs Bond. (3) Mon Gentil Pierrot, Leoncavallo. (4) Old Flemish songs: (a) Willen wip't haesken jaegen gaen (Hunting Song); (b) Te segh adieu (I Say Farewell). (5) La Precieuse, Couperin. (6) The Old Refrain, Fritz Kreisler. (7) In a Monastery Garden, A. W. Ketelbey. (8) O, Lord, Correct Me, Handel. (9) Preludium.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Eight Days' Happiness," 1 to 11.
Majestic—"The Five Year Plan," 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Chinese and Japanese galleries, Mrs. Tomita, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Summer Nature Lore Club field trip to Arnold Arboretum, study of trees and shrubs, 9; weekly motion picture, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address "Low Temperature Refrigeration," by Col. Clarence Birdseye, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Lynn Historical Society: Open house and museum exhibition, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 2:30 to 5.

Current Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century; French drawings. Prints from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. Through the summer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court— Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Robest C. Vose Galleries, 339 Boylston Street—Colonnal portraits and old ship paintings.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Governors Confer On Rail Proposal

Four New England governors and special representatives of the other two conferred today at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on the probable effect of the proposed four-party consolidation plan now before the Interstate Commission on New England Railroads.

The governors present at the meeting were Mr. John S. Winant of New Hampshire, Mr. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Mr. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island, and Mr. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut. Others attending were Mr. John S. Dewey of Quechee, Vt., Mr. E. Kemp Hubbard of Middletown, Conn., Mr. Edward E. Chase of Portland, Maine, Mr. George L. Crocker of Providence, R. I., and Mr. David H. Howie of Boston, Mass.

Naming of an attorney to represent the committee before the commission has not yet been made, Governor Ely declared today.

The governors had before them particularly proposals to urge the Interstate Commission, in the event of the passage of the four-party plan, that holdings of Pennsylvanian interests in the New England lines be curtailed.

Motion Pictures

"The Five Year Plan"

One hour and a half at the Majestic Theater will reveal more of Russia, geographically speaking, than was compassed by Lady Astor, G. Bernard Shaw and company, in their recent nine days' tour. But no doubt the English travellers made more vital contacts and saw more of the human side, even if they missed a few undulant wheat fields and dynamic construction projects.

Amkino presents this splendid picturization of Russia's accomplishment during the progress of the famous Five Year Plan (1928-1933). It is of course propaganda, but surely it is justifiable to give the world an account of worthy accomplishment and to present the best side of it. So you will not be surprised at the omission of references to any lack, or to forced labor, nor at the fact that the workers shown look so cheerful.

The picture would gain in force if it were better organized. One jumps about the vast domain of the U. S. S. R. most disconcertingly. The recorded lecture (in English) which accompanies the film is simple and direct, and if certain extraneous noises at the Majestic could be subdued, would be heard to better advantage.

"Work while you work, and play while you play" seems to be the keynote of Soviet Russia. The workers who are shown to us look intent on their tasks and very happy about them. Not much of their playtime is disclosed, but we are shown some of the lovely retreats where they can enjoy leisure. Other use of free time is shown in the training of the illiterate to read and write, outdoor classes for the more advanced and the introduction of native culture in regional folk-dances. We get the impression that the New Russia is concerned not only with material development. One scene showing well-trained tots (children of working mothers) in a day nursery, serving at table and otherwise being helpful, got a big hand from the audience. There was frequent applause throughout the picture.

The use of American machinery, under the direction of American engineers, gives a familiar appearance to the construction scenes. There are vast enterprises in all the industries, and in agriculture. The pictures are often of intrinsic beauty, apart from their significance. One may not accept the whole, or pronounce it a perfect system, one may sternly disapprove of certain elements of standardization; but no active student of world affairs should fail to see this epic of industrial, or, shall we say, industrious, Russia.

M. L.

TOURIST TRAVEL TURNS HOMEWARD

Marking the trend of the transatlantic passenger travel movement, the Cunarder Scythia arrived at Boston yesterday from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway, with nearly 300 passengers for Boston in addition to a large number for New York.

A large portion of passengers were returning American tourists, and from now on all ships coming in this direction are expected to have great numbers of returning Americans.

GreenUrgesHoover Call Job Parley

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug 4 (AP)—Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today proposed that President Hoover either call a conference of economists in an effort to remedy employment conditions or admit "the present economic structure of the country is an absolute failure."

Mr. Green spoke at the forty-sixth annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. He outlined organized labor's remedy for the situation, including the five-day week, maintenance of the present wage scale and expenditure of government monies for public works. He warned of "a rebellion of the army of unemployed which will upset our present political system unless industry and government coöperate with labor."

HOLIDAY OBSERVED BY THE COAST GUARDS

Coast Guards throughout the country are observing today as a holiday in recognition of the 141st anniversary of the establishment of what is now the Coast Guard Service. Capt. William H. Munter, commanding the eastern division, with headquarters in Boston, granted all men who could be spared from duty a holiday after 1 p. m.

The Atlantic offshore patrol squadron connected with this district remains on duty as usual, and all those assigned to the radio watch were not allowed off duty. At base No. 5 at East Boston, the patrol boats were decorated with flowers and the international code signs, and at New London, Conn., an elaborate program of sports was arranged at the Coast Guard School and Academy.

SWAMPSCOTT BOY'S WORK WINS PRIZE

In the making of miniature model Napoleonic coaches by 145,000 boy members of the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild in the $50,000 coach-building competition, Henry B. Kimball of 75 Bank Road, Swampscott, has received the special Trimcraft award which is a part of the competition, it was announced today.

The award was made by the Collins & Aikman Corporation of New York for the coach containing the best and neatest upholstery work. A check for $10 has been mailed to the Swampscott winner. A national exhibit will be held in Detroit with the best coach models submitted in each state. Builders of the four best models will receive full four-year university scholarships.

FORD IS PREPARING 'IMPROVED MODEL'

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Detroit News, commenting on a recently announced reduction of the employment roster of the Ford Motor Company, says that an official of the company has reported that the reduction is temporary in preparation for an "improved model" in September, and that no less than 30,000 men will be continually employed during the current month.

The News says that the daily pay roll of the Ford company during the current month will approximate $500,000, and that a September schedule calling for 100,000 units of the "improved model" has been issued. The paper says that no change is expected in the motor design of the automobile.

POST OFFICE SITE SELECTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The new federal building at Rockland, Mass., will be located on Webster and Park Streets. Mr. Frank K. Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, announced the property offered by Mr. Joseph Frame and Mrs. W. E. Baker at $18,000 had been accepted by the Government. The plot is 152 feet by 152 feet.

CHILE'S POPULATION GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Final figures for the recent census give Chile a population today of 4,287,445 as compared with 3,731,573 in 1920. Santiago is the biggest city with 555,872 inhabitants. The population of the country a century ago, just after independence was declared, was 1,000,000.

Early New England Versatility Crops Out in Idleness Period

Many Communities Have a 'Jack-of-All-Trades' Who Can Do Most Anything From Reseating Chairs to Rebuilding Barn Into Comfortable Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAINTREE, Mass.—The ability to turn one's hand to anything from threshing beans to making children's shoes, which once came under the heading of an ordinary day's work for most any New England dirt farmer, is a heritage which still manifests itself among a number of enterprising citizens of Braintree and surrounding communities, judging by the diversity of occupations undertaken during a period of unemployment and depression.

When the wholesale laying off of men appears to be an economic necessity, it is a distinct advantage to be endowed with ten talents, as Mr. William B. Cressall, a laid-off shoe worker, recently has proved. He can reseat chairs with rush bottoms or cane. He can even twist rush bottoms from the eel grass that fringes Weymouth's Fore River. He can lay bricks, paint houses, and make furniture. He can hang wall paper, too, without the likelihood of discovering when the job is finished that those funny square bulges under the paper are the pictures he forgot to remove before he undertook the job.

The leading market gardener in town says that Mr. Cressall is the best man he ever had work for him, because he is intelligent, glad to work out of doors, and doesn't spend his time leaning on the hoe handle when the boss is out of sight.

Proud of His House

Mr. "Jack-of-all-trades" Cressall is proud of the house he built one year when there was a lull in the shoe business. The house started as a barn and then the owner wanted it remade into a house. Mr. Cressall undertook the job at $4 a day with a bonus of $2 to help pay for the house if he accepted the chance to purchase it. Mr. Cressall installed a chimney and fireplace. He changed the roof from a hip design to square. It took six months. He did all the work, plastering, bricklaying, carpentering, with one man to help who was less experienced than himself.

When business was slack in the United Paper Company's mill here, Mr. John Sunbury of Middle Street, turned to dairying. He always had a fondness for cattle, acquired in his early Vermont farm days. He has a herd of Guernseys and Jerseys and the richness of the milk from his dairy brings all the customers he can supply. The paper mill is now running night and day, and while Mr. Sunbury went back to his job, a brother-in-law who was out of work took over the dairy. The paper mill dairyman wants to quit the mill and round up an even dozen cows and maintain a bigger milk route.

His son is a student at the State Agricultural College at Amherst where the study of animal husbandry, particularly dairying, will fit him for a career on the farm. Small farms can be picked up fairly cheap in Braintree, Mr. Sunbury says. Pasturage costs approximately $20 a year. He has honey to sell and raises hogs for the family larder. "Stick to your job and treat your animals like cossets," says the former Vermonter, "and you'll never be out of a profitable job."

Mr. J. B. Vinson is another worker with Vermont characteristics although he is a retired seaman. He raises New Zealand rabbits, pigeons and white mice for pets. His little plot of land raises enough green food for the rabbits. He has a white rabbit that weighs 12 pounds.

Sunshine Farm

Not far away is the Sunshine Farm, run by a man everybody calls "Charley." That's the kind of man he is. He works one day a week in the shoe shop and the rest of the time he is busy on his few acres where he raises strawberries, corn and poultry. He is so thrifty he even keeps two geese for watchdogs. Just like Rome.

He sells at a wayside market in front of the house and can't begin to supply the demand. He is, perhaps, the best representative of the original type of Massachusetts shoemaker who used to make shoes winters and farm summers. "Charley" never budges from the farm once he gets back from the shoe shop.

Out in a South Weymouth shoe shop one hears of a worker on fine shoes who has a horticultural hobby which actually amounts to a profitable business. Perhaps that is why his colleagues will not reveal his name, since he might be apt to lose the one day a week of regular employment at the factory. On his quarter of an acre are 10 Baldwin apple trees and seven Bartlett pear trees. His own family uses about five barrels of apples a year and he sells the rest.

Grafting apple trees is an accomplishment with this South Weymouth horticulturist. In the spring he puts in grafts for neighbors at 25 cents a graft. This year he made $25 that way. His clump of long-spurred, multi-colored columbines are so perfect that he has been offered $2 a plant.

He is also a dahlia specialist and makes from $300 to $500 a year from that source. State Street bankers and Milton bond salesmen who are amateur dahlia growers beat a pathway to his door. He raised an original white specimen which has been named for his daughter. The South Weymouth agrarian is a member of the Dahlia Society of New England and writes for their publication. In his back yard is a Napoleonic oak tree said to have grown from an acorn brought from St. Helena.

Gold Restriction In Chile Planned

Restriction or prohibition by Chile of the purchase and sale in that country, of gold coin, either Chilean or foreign, and of gold bars, now lies in the hands of an exchange control committee, Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was advised today.

The exchange control committee, just appointed, is composed of the President of the Central Bank, the Superintendent of Banks and the Treasurer-General of Chile.

Exchange operations not derived from legitimate commercial and financial transactions may be prohibited by the committee, which is also empowered to forbid speculative operations, according to Mr. Butler.

Transactions that may be effected only with the consent of the committee are: Contracts entered into in Chile involving settlements in foreign currencies; contracts executed abroad, subsequent to the enactment of this law, involving payments in foreign currencies; exportation of gold and stock exchange operations involving foreign currencies or gold.

Mr. Butler is also informed that the Central Bank of Chile is to have exclusive right to purchase or sell foreign exchange, but other banks may engage in such transactions with the consent of the committee and Central Bank. No regulations have been prepared upon the formalities to govern the sale of imported merchandise for which settlement is to be made in foreign currencies.

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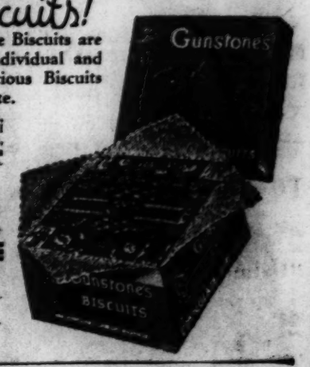

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ANOTHER WHEAT PROBLEM IS PUT UP TO PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

also a member of the board of directors of the grain corporation.

This step immediately aroused widespread resentment among the northwestern coöperatives. They raised the cry of "dictatorship," asserting that the grain corporation was out to put them out of business.

A meeting of the dissenting cooperative leaders was held in Minnesota, at which a resolution protesting against the centralized program was drawn up and signed by 11 organizations.

The coöperatives asked for a hearing before the farm board, which was held Friday and Saturday.

Saturday, Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the farm board, in a conference with Mr. W. J. Kuhrt, general manager of the Northwestern Grain Association, and formerly a member of the farm board's staff of experts, informed him that he was not in favor of renewing the Northwestern's loan. This could have but one meaning: that the association would have to go out of business.

Mr. Kuhrt returned to his cooperative colleague and related what had occurred. The group then left the city, declaring that they would carry the issue to their states and organization.

Yesterday, Mr. Stone commenting on the controversy declared that the matter was before the farm board, but that he personally was against granting any more funds to cooperatives to compete against one another. This means that if his viewpoint is accepted by the farm board, the grain corporation's centralization plan is approved and will be pressed with farm board support.

Canada Renounces Wheat Board Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The western provincial governments have been advised by the Dominion Government that it will not sanction the appointment of a Dominion wheat board as suggested by the provincial administrations. Any hopes that may have been entertained of assistance from this source in solving the intricate problem of how to market the wheat crop this year have thus been abandoned.

The next development in the situation is expected to be a decision by the provincial governments to form an inter-provincial wheat board.

Another alternative is price stabilization by the Federal Government. This would mean the Government would go into the market and buy when a decline in wheat prices threatened, selling again when opportunity offered. The Government would retain or stand any profit or loss made on the deal.

Alberta wheat pool has made the initial payment for No. 1 northern wheat 30 cents on the 1931 crop. This is the lowest initial payment on record. Saskatchewan and Manitoba pools have set no initial payment as yet. Both Saskatchewan and Manitoba pools have notified their members that, contrary to contract, they may sell their wheat either through the pool or privately, as they choose.

LARGER DRY FORCE IS CONSIDERED BY BUDGET BUREAU

(Continued from Page 1)

the size recommended to it in a supplementary study prepared by Mr. Henry S. Dennison Massachusetts manufacturer, and Mr. Albert E. Sawyer, a special investigator. The Dennison-Sawyer report has not yet been formally printed, though its publication has been ordered by the Senate. It is available, however, in type script, at the Capitol. The Wickersham report, published Jan. 7, 1931, is seen to have adopted the Dennison-Sawyer proposals for numerical increases almost in toto.

When the report was issued the dry unit had 1484 agents, 109 investigators and 193 special agents, a total of 1786.

The Wickersham Commission recommended 890 additional agents (60 per cent increase); 109 more investigators (100 per cent increase), and 193 more special agents (100 per cent increase).

The commission also recommended that the 289 storekeeper gaugers in the industrial alcohol division of the Treasury Department, who inspect industrial alcohol plants and licensed breweries, be increased by 173 (60 per cent).

Messrs. Dennison and Sawyer declared in their special report that these increases would mean effective and successful dealing with the enforcement problem.

Since that time the number of dry agents has actually been increased under Colonel Woodcock, but not to the amount recommended by Mr. Hoover's Commission. The number of agents has been enlarged by 500, increasing the current year's appropriation for the bureau from about $13,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Would Add 692 More

The numbers of "investigators" and "special agents" have been only slightly increased. These categories are only higher-grade agents, it is explained here. The present situation comes down to a recommended increase, all round, of 1192 men and an actual increase of only 500 men carried into effect.

To carry the Wickersham recommendations into actuality at least another 500 or 600 men must be added to the dry forces. It is over such a proposed increase that the director of the Budget is now pondering.

What is true of the prohibition unit under the Department of Justice is also true of the industrial alcohol division, headed by Dr. James M. Doran, under the Treasury Department. Instead of a force increased by 173 men as recommended by the Wickersham commission to a total of 462, to keep a check on the licensed alcohol manufacturing plants of the country, the original force of about 289 has been increased by only 25 since July 1, 1930. The present total is about 314. This means that the Wickersham recommendation has still not been fulfilled with a remaining balance of 148 "store-keeper gaugers" to be added.

Report of Commission

In recommending its increase, the Wickersham Commission said, it is recalled.

"There is substantial agreement among all who have looked into the subject that the Federal prohibition force is very much too small in number for the work it has to do."

Equivalent enlargement of the customs bureau, under the Treasury Department, was also recommended, and also an increase in the number of assistant federal attorneys.

At a later point in its famous report, the commission said: "More men, more money and more and better equipment for the enforcing agencies would undoubtedly achieve much, but no improvement in machinery will avail without coöperation from the states."

In its list of 11 numbered conclusions to its report, the Hoover body also included two on this subject:

"Number 7. The commission is of the opinion that there is yet no adequate observance or enforcement.

"Number 8. The commission is of the opinion that the organization for enforcement is still inadequate."

CHAIN STORES TAXED UNDER ALABAMA LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A bill more stringent than the Indiana law imposing a graduating tax on chain stores has been passed by the Alabama Legislature and signed by the Governor. It becomes operative Oct. 1.

The measure provides that any person, firm or corporation operating a single store pay a special license of $1; operating two to five stores, $10 a store over one; for each additional store up to 10, $15; for each store from 10 to 20, $25, and for each store over 20, $75. The Indiana law has a maximum of $25.

ALABAMA COMMISSION BOOSTS LITERACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama has been making rapid strides to increase literacy. One of the most outstanding is the new Library Commission established by the Legislature, providing for the ways and means of maintaining its public libraries and for the undertaking to stimulate and develop public libraries especially in rural districts. The State formerly was under public school library supervision both for workers and for support. By this new plan the Board of Education is separated from such jurisdiction.

'Knights of the Range' Would Pay More for Saddle Than for Horse

HIS THRONE, THE BACK OF A PONY

Spending Many Hours on the Back of a Horse, with Nothing but Coyotes and Prairie Dogs for Company, the Cowboy of the Western Plains of the United States Took Particular Pride in His Equipment. Consequently, He Had the Best Saddles and Boots, and Craftsmen Developed These Articles to Artistic Heights. Upper Left Shows Hand-Tooled Saddle by Hamley & Co. of Pendleton, Ore. At the Upper Right Is Another Sample of a Richly Worked Saddle. Lower Left Shows a Handmade Cowboy Boot by A. Hyer, Center Shows the "Knight of the Plains" in His Regalia.

Boots and Saddles Were Pride And Joy of the Cowboys of Old

They Could Do With a Cheap Horse but Their Leather Had to Be of the Best—Richly Ornamented and Made by Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLATHE, Kan.—The lone cowboy, in the days when his saddle was the throne of an uncrowned empire, sang:

"Oh, a ten-dollar hoss
And a forty-dollar saddle,
And I'm goin' to punchin'
Texas cattle."

The song is heard but faintly today. Yet the saddle, as befits a throne, still retains the symbols of its power. To its sturdiness there was added grace; to its utility, ornament. Its crudity disappeared in the odd hours which riders whiled away outside the bunkhouse, carving rude designs on cantle, horn and saddle skirts. Its increasing refinement foreshadowed the encroachment of wire fences, of cities, of men who go afoot and dwell within walls.

And so the time came when saddle making became an industry and an art. Cut edge stampings took their place beside the serviceable raw hide saddle strings. Hand carved floral designs on inlaid colored leather emerged to satisfy the new demand. And rough-palmed cow-punchers saved the pay of months to possess one of these glorified seats.

Down in Mexico, the cowboys, or "vaqueros," clung longest to the making of their own saddles. Above the Rio Grande, industry pressed more quickly onto the ranges. There at an early day saddle makers were to be found in Dodge City, Pueblo or Denver.

Saddles Had Own Styles

Each American maker had a distinct design to which he adhered and the saddles of the various makers could readily be recognized at a distance. Those made in Pueblo were known as "gallup saddles." There was another style in California of Spanish design, while those used on the range were known as "cow saddles," "stock saddles" or "range saddles." Though all looked fundamentally alike, they varied in incidental details such as height, angle of cantle and horn and whether the seat were short or long, narrow or wide.

It was an essential of any seat that it be of stout construction in order to withstand the strains of roping. After a little use, it became shaped to the various anatomical angles of the individual rider, often making it completely unsatisfactory for another, differing in angular form, to ride in it.

After these details of utility had been cared for, there was practically no limit to the ornamentation showered upon the saddle. It was bordered with rows of fancy stitching, and both cantle and horn were decorated with silver and gold. The cost of such a saddle was several times the value of the faithful cow pony.

Among the firms making these saddles, Hamley Company, of Pendleton, Ore., played a leading role as cowboy outfitters and carry on to this day. The cowboy's love of ornament extended beyond his saddle to his boots, hatbands, and "chaps." At Olathe, Kan., C. H. Hyer opened in 1880 a bootshop.

Made Good Boots

One day, soon after the shop opened, a cowboy tossed his bridle rein over the hitching post in front and entered the door.

"Can you make me a first class pair of boots?" he asked.

"I reckon I can make you as fine a pair of boots as good leather and handwork can produce," declared the shoemaker.

Before long the rider and his friends were admiring the first pair of Hyer handmade cowboy boots. It was not long before Mr. Hyer received more orders for handmade boots than he could make alone, so there gradually developed under his supervision a force of skilled workmen, mostly foreigners—English, Irish, Scotch, Poles, Russians, Germans, Swedes, Danes and Bohemians.

Mr. Hyer had learned the art of shoe and boot-making at his father's bench in Kankakee, Ill., and he in turn handed it down to his three sons, who now continue the business in Olanthe. For several years C. H. Hyer taught the trade to the students in the Kansas State School for the Deaf here.

About 40 persons are now employed in the manufacture of the boots. Power machinery is used only where it can speed up production by relieving the workmen of routine operations and rough, heavy work. The actual shaping and stitching is done entirely by hand and reflects the individual craftsmanship of skilled boot-makers, many of whom have been with the firm for more than 20 years. Every boot is lasted by hand to the individual measurement of the wearer.

The old-fashioned cowboy boot with its 2½ to 3-inch heel, its top of bright-colored leather, covered with fancy stitching, its long straps, with the owner's name stitched on them, and the fringe of leather along the side seams, is admittedly a gaudy thing. In the red and green tops were cut moons and stars and other fancy designs. Back of these openings was placed yellow leather. The encroachments of civilization have had a sobering effect on the brilliant trimmings, and although the cowboy boot is vanishing with the wild life which called it into existence, a multitude of Wild West shows keep alive a demand for the real article.

For practical purposes the days of the old three-inch heel are over. When the cowboy spent most of his time in the saddle, the extreme high heel was in vogue; but with the coming of the fence and the corral, which required him to do a part of his work afoot, the high heel began to go out.

"Most of the men who lived in the open were long and lean," according to Dr. O. H. Simpson, pioneer of Dodge City, the 'Cowboy Capital.' "That type of man always had a long foot, say a 10 or 11. The boot-maker was clever. He made the heel high and set it almost under the instep, tapering it to a point. Then a No. 11 foot would make a No. 6."

When a cowboy throws a lasso to rope a steer, he must slip from the saddle and run to the animal the minute the steer is caught. The deep heel is for the purpose of enabling him to anchor himself on the ground and prevent the steer from dragging him.

Today the boot and shoe industry has become one of the greatest in the world, and daily great numbers are made and sold. But back in the Hyer shop, a stand is being taken against the encroachment of machine-made art in the line of footwear, and the passer-by may still hear the musical rat-a-tat-tat of the bootmaker's hammer in the shop where the first pair of Hyer cowboy boots were made.

Beans and Radios Help Enforce Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Beans and radios have been the greatest factors for the promotion of law enforcement western North Carolina has ever known, Dr. Mary Martin Sloop of Crossnore, who established what has become one of the outstanding mountain schools of eastern America, told the State Farmers' Convention in session at Raleigh.

"The radio," she said, "has meant the removal of isolation from a world the mountain folk had never known. And the raising of beans," she continued, "has brought new homes, automobiles and college educations to many of the youth of our mountain sections.

"There has been an agricultural revival in western North Carolina, with little backsliding on the part of the farmers. The men of good news have been the extension workers who have been real trainers of the mountain youth. Certified seed, the gathering of crops and their marketing have been of invaluable aid."

Dr. Sloop, with her husband, went up to Avery County from Mecklenburg, some years ago, to "inspect" conditions. She remained to establish a school, which is now the pride of the Crossnore section.

RAIL MEN STILL SEEK METHOD TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Serious Situation Faces 350,000 Workers as Summer Wanes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4 (AP)—Executives of 21 railroad labor organizations today sought the way out from an impasse with the railroad owners in the efforts of the labor groups to solve the problem of caring for 350,000 unemployed railroad workers, especially during the coming winter. It is said that funds contributed by employed fellow workers are nearly exhausted.

Mr. David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, said the labor executives will decide within a week or two what their next step will be.

The refusal of the railway executives to join in a general conference was explained from Washington by Mr. Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, with a statement that the articles of the association forbid it to consider labor problems, that they should be handled directly with the individual carriers.

Much has been done already, Mr. Thom said, for relief of the unemployed by the management of individual carriers through joint cooperative action with the employees. Railroad labor leaders in Cleveland said, however, a general conference was preferable.

WARNER-PARAMOUNT CONTRACT

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Warner Brothers and its subsidiary, First National Pictures, have signed a contract for the exhibition of films in the complete Paramount Publix chain of 12000 theaters.

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WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Binding Miniature Volumes

By IRENE ARMSTRONG
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GWENDOLYN HENDERSON of Brookline, Mass., seems unaware of the factor she is in the work that has made her husband known among book collectors all over the world. James D. Henderson is a collector of miniature books and the publisher of a newspaper for those who, like himself, are interested in tiny volumes. When sought out recently, by a writer for this page, Mrs. Henderson exclaimed, "Oh, it must be my husband with whom you wish to talk?"

"Don't you make the cases for the little books?" she was asked.

Yes, she did that.

"And don't you bind the volumes of the LXIVMOS?" (pronounced 64 mos.)

She nodded affirmatively.

"And cover the pamphlets, the catalogues, the booklets sent to Mr. Henderson from far ends of the earth?"

Yes, she did that, too.

Then, after considerable effort on the part of the interviewer to keep the conversation upon the feminine member of the Henderson family, came the story.

Acquiring a New Faculty

"A little over three years ago," Mrs. Henderson said, "my husband started collecting miniature books. So far as we can learn there is no one today who has nearly as many such volumes. He has between 3000 and 4000. My son, who is in college, is a Dickensian, collecting not only first editions of Dickens but all interesting Dickensian items. Naturally I wanted to help them both. I could help the boy because I could spend more time than he could, hunting round for what he wished. But how could I help my husband? Before this venture, I never had done things with my hands—you know some people have a knack for manual crafts, but I had never seemed to show it. Nevertheless, I soon saw that something would have to be done with these tiny books. Many of them, especially the most rare and those printed on Japanese toweling, silk and rice paper, are very fragile. Just putting them, ever so carefully, into our miniature bookcases, desk drawers and cabinets did not serve the purpose. It's the old story, perhaps, of necessity's being the mother of invention. Wouldn't you like to see some of the books and their cases?"

She led the way to the study where the famous and ever-increasing miniature book collection is kept.

Craftmanship of a Microphile

Any woman looking at the workmanship of the perfectly made cases in which the treasure books repose would recognize that it must take an ardent microphile, with great patience and skill, to fashion cases, boxes and covers of such infinitesimal proportions. Such treasures and such cases! (To fall within the category of "miniature," a book must not to be over three inches.) Many of Mr. Henderson's books do not require cases because of their substantial bindings, but hundreds of them must be encased or their frequent handling and "storing" will prove disastrous. Mrs. Henderson pointed out that as yet she had not been able to keep up with her husband's speed as collector. Numerous tiny volumes today await her skilled handiwork.

These cases are made of cardboard and covered with silk, leatner, fabric or paper. When leather is used, the case, when completed, resembles a plain, leather-bound book with unornamented cover. But the cases covered and lined with silk, fabric and paper are often ornamented with designed coverings. In the process of fashioning these cases the same pattern is used as is employed in elementary school handicraft, only the minuteness of these cases demands great dexterity in the use of a sharp knife and scissors—the only tools used—and much care in pasting, especially when mitering the corners. Mrs. Henderson cuts cardboard and coverings and linings to pattern—her own—and uses only paste, no sewing.

The "Shin Kokik Shu" has an exquisite case made of white kid, Japanese patterned silk in pastel shades, and gilt, like the gilt edges of the leaves of a book. The "Shin Kokik Shu" is a collection of some 3000 new and old Japanese odes, compiled by order of the Emperor. The little book bears the date, Kwansis — sixth year (1796), the period in which Japan attained the highest perfection in word engraving, when the Ukiyoe was at its zenith. The lettering is carved in as fine a thread as silk cocoon fiber. The volume is very rare and came from the collection of Prince Takatsukasa.

The Sixty-Four-Mos

There was genuine affection in the way in which Mrs. Henderson handled the bound volumes of The LXIVMOS and in the manner in which she told their story.

"The LXIVMOS is a club," she continued, "composed of lovers of miniature books in this country and other countries. From time to time we issue a publication which we call a News-Letter. In the beginning this newspaper was published monthly, but now we have a shifting date of publication. It is printed with the compliments of book lovers and printers, in various parts of the world, and mailed from the seat of publication. Here is the first volume of that news letter that I bound. I bind them only for my husband, not for others, of course."

Mrs. Henderson handed her caller a volume which contained the issues of the first two years of this unique publication. While it is not unusual for magazines and newspapers sometimes to publish (either as an advertisement or in celebration of an anniversary) miniature editions of their large sheets, yet it has remained for Mr. Henderson to publish the only newspaper in the world devoted to the interests of the collector of miniature books. He conceived the plan of having it published in various places and the first two years' issues, which Mrs. Henderson has so artistically bound, came from presses in small towns and large cities, both in America and abroad: Mountain View, Calif.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Baltimore, Seattle, London, Munich, Paris, Amsterdam.

Mrs. Henderson was much more eager to talk of the contents of these newspapers than of her part in the hobby.

Microscopic Writing

Fascinating letters came in and from unexpected sources. Of course, the intention originally was to record only news of small books, but other miniature accomplishments came our way. For instance, a Mr. W. Burrough Hill, of Southampton, Eng., has written the peace pact within the space of a three-penny bit. And Mr. Hugo Reichner of Boston, another man able to do miniature handwriting, wrote the Constitution of the United States and the acceptance speech and the inaugural address of President Hoover. He did these for my husband, who had them beautifully bound. Oh, no, I didn't bind them. They were bound by Sangerski and Sutcliffe. Mr. Henderson says this is the smallest handwriting he has ever seen."

She told another story of a typical item which some time ago came their way. It was written to them by Harry Crosby of the Black Sun Press, Paris, publisher of one of the early News-Letter issues. He told them that he had seen, upon a recent visit to the French Museum in Damascus, a grain of wheat upon which was written a Persian poem. Through a microscope the text was clearly discernible.

Mrs. Henderson, in her earnest desire to assist her husband in a delightful pastime, is an example of what a woman may accomplish in a field in which she is at first unskilled and untrained, when an impelling motive is present. Mr. Henderson pays tribute in no uncertain words to her part in what he is doing.

Her experience suggests, too, though of this she may be unaware, a new path toward an avocation or profession. Why not be an assistant to a hobbyist? Gwendolyn Henderson has become skilled in order that she might share in her husband's diversion. Why may not other women study out ways and means to aid collectors and hobbyists, and thus break new roads to interesting vocations?

Mishima Studio

Mrs. James D. Henderson, Who Binds Her Husband's Miniature Volumes.

Miss Gloria Hollister, Oceanographer and Technical Assistant on the Staff of Dr. William A. Beebe.

Graduation, Then the Bottom of the Deep Sea!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT girl would doff her graduation frock, and then go to a distant jungle, there to study insects and spiders and worms and bats and other queer creatures? And then, returning to civilization, would again seek adventure in a diver's helmet, daily going down to the floor of the ocean to walk about among the fishes and crabs and seaweed? What girl would choose such a profession? Certainly only a few have done so. Yet that is exactly what Miss Gloria Hollister chose to do.

She adopted this field, to use her own words, for the reason that "she had always preferred animals to other things." She majored in zoology at the Connecticut College for Women and was graduated in 1924. In 1925 she received her M. A. degree at Columbia University.

Miss Hollister's ability drew the attention of distinguished men in the field of natural science, and it was Dr. William A. Beebe who proposed that she should begin her research in the jungles of British Guiana. He offered the use of his biological station at Kartabo, and with that as her base of operations Miss Hollister spent several months in the jungle on her own initiative. She studied its insects and animals, its natives and flowers. She made an important collection of specimens and photographs, which upon her return was placed in the New York Zoölogical Society.

Serving the N. Y. Zoölogical Society

Her next trip was to Trinidad, where she continued her studies, and from which she brought back to the zoölogical society the first live specimen of the guacharo bird ever placed in its possession. The guacharo's body is thickly covered with layers of fat, so much fat that the natives call it the "oil bird." It provides them with the oil that serves on their table as butter, a commodity which otherwise would have to be imported.

Miss Hollister spent her next two years at the Rockefeller Institute as assistant to Dr. Alexis Carroll. Then she joined the staff of Dr. Beebe as technical assistant, and was with him last year on his Bermuda oceanographic expedition for the New York Zoölogical Society and is with him on a similar expedition this year.

"Our objective on this expedition," said Miss Hollister, "is to make a complete survey of the fish of Bermuda waters. There are hundreds of thousands of them, and each day we spend at the bottom of the sea is merely adding to our data, which any means to an end."

Life Undersea

Usually the explorers do not go into water more than 15 or 20 feet deep to carry on their research. In order to have the most complete information it is possible to obtain, a photographic outfit that will make pictures under water is carried along. Both still and motion pictures are thus made. One of these films shows Dr. Beebe sitting on a rock on the ocean bed, a zinc plate poised on his knee, and writing with a steel pencil. Miss Hollister also notes immediate observations in the same way. She explained humorously that there was one place where a person was absolutely free from interruptions. The only connection with the outside world is the line from the diver's helmet to the boat above pumping air. She wanders about, meeting astonishing creatures. One of these, of which she showed a picture, was an enormous crab whose features resembled the grin of a Cheshire cat.

As to the possibility of hazards, she related that one day her air tube ceased to function. She was not disturbed, taking it for granted the man in the boat was pumping fresh air which would soon reach her. When it finally became necessary for her to resort to the surplus air in the top of her helmet, she made her way to the surface. When she reached the boat, every member of the party was standing in rapt admiration looking at a flock of migrating fowl! They had entirely forgotten her. Her manner of telling this declared in every tone her utter absence of fear.

One particularly exciting adventure was her descent 410 feet in the bathysphere. This is a steel ball five feet in diameter, closed by a door of enormous weight. A porthole fitted with strong quarts glass enabled her to view the undersea life. In this tube she was lowered into the depths, where the water is very cold and its pressure prodigious. But Miss Hollister came to the surface from this experience feeling elated, and hastily jotted down the notes about things seen through her porthole.

Miss Hollister says she receives all sorts of offers to do other things. One of these which she regarded as extraordinary was a letter from California wanting her to make a study of abalone shells in the waters of Catalina Island. But she is at present, quite satisfied with her ocean explorations under Dr. Beebe.

J. S. J.

Clothed — Educated

New York

It was a great-grandmother who led the writer to a little shop with a flavor of Dickens, though situated on lower Sixth Avenue, New York. The purpose was to have a new suit and nice black head of hair made for a Gollywog, beloved by two generations and now due a great-granddaughter. As might be expected from so many years of affection and service, Gollywog was most shabby, but with the help of the doll's wigmaker and the doll's tailor, he would soon be resplendent in the blue trousers and brass-buttoned red coat of yore.

Nine-tenths of the business that comes to this quaint little shop is due to sentiment, so the owner says. To this may be added loyalty to the old-time dolls whose companionability has met the tests.

Some of the dolls being re-dressed are quite demodé, judged by modern fashion standards. There is an old china doll, still brilliant with painted hair, eyes and cheeks but somewhat dilapidated as to cloth limbs and clothes. She is going to have again a Red Riding Hood outfit even down to the little covered basket.

A certain battered damsel, once blonde and pink-and-white, certainly came from Germany years ago. She used to say, "Mama." Well, she will say "Mama" again and go forth with her locks all combed and curled and her face clean and rosy.

Even a Teddy Bear can be brought into harmony with this generation. A little girl brought one in, which she hardly wanted to leave behind. She took off his blue cape, his last Christmas present, kissed him and said, "Teddy, dear, you are such a darling."

E. M.

Rationalizing Taste

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A comparatively new phase of work for the woman decorator is in connection with the educational department of a large store. In this capacity she can make herself extremely valuable to her employers by educating their sales staff in the many details of home furnishing, arrangement, color and the like, which are of increasing importance, as sales of furnishings are now offered in related groups.

A woman doing notable work of this kind is Mrs. Eleanor Miller of the educational department of a large department store of Indianapolis, Ind., and a graduate of Purdue University. In addition to her regular work, Mrs. Miller lectures for the Indiana University Extension Division, her subjects covering architectural background, period furniture, use of fabrics and color, arrangement of pictures, and other details of furnishing.

A similar line of educational work, but handled through a correspondence course, is conducted by Mrs. Lola Zander, a graduate of the home economics department of the University of Wisconsin, where she now teaches. The present correspondence course is instituted by the University of Wisconsin Extension Division and deals with home decoration and furnishing.

The response to this type of educational work has been most gratifying and has come not only from dealers and salesmen concerned with these specialties, but from the general public interested in the subject of attractive homes.

Suiting Employment to Taste

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GRACE WOLCOTT ADAMS, among whose ancestors were signers of the American Declaration of Independence, American presidents and governors, ran true to type when she broke away from established traditions and established for herself a record unique in the field of women, and in the annals of her family history.

Questioned about her unusual occupation of teaching classes in shop work, including woodwork, cabinetmaking, wood turning, printing, bookbinding, home mechanics, sheet tin and electrical work, cement pottery, leathercraft, basketry, chair caning and shoe cobbling, Miss Adams said:

"When I was a very young girl the financial disturbance of 1907 swept away my family fortunes. I had begun my education in the first and oldest private school in Boston, but suddenly found myself faced with the necessity of earning a living. I entered the offices of an insurance company, at a salary of $7 a week. It was a difficult experience. Clerical work palled on me, but through this trial I learned that we can grow out of unsuitable positions, and into work for which we are more suited."

Miss Adams' first step from office work was taken when she became interested in making picture frames. She wanted to contribute some money toward the building of a little church in which she was interested, and earned in this way the extra money she needed. She did such artistic work that many orders for the picture frames came in, and she found it necessary to open a small studio in which to carry on the work.

In order to expand her business, Miss Adams attended a night class in wood carving. The principal of the school, after watching her work closely, suggested that she teach. This seemed an impossible task to the girl, who had not finished her education. Then it was, however, that she decided to be through with handicaps, and she enrolled in a manual training course that required her attendance four evenings a week. She was in the last class that trained women for this type of activity, and she was one of the two women in the class who completed the work.

From that time Miss Adams took one course after another, in the evenings, on Saturday mornings, and during the summers, until she won several diplomas. She completed one university course, won a bachelor's degree in personnel administration, and became dean of women at New York University.

In addition to the classes enumerated, Miss Adams prepared herself to teach mechanical drafting. "I did not realize at the time, what that would lead to," she said. Then she explained that during the World War she was called to Washington by the Government to train college women, at one of the war plants, in mechanical drafting and tracing. She received orders to go overseas, but as she was the only woman in the United States who was qualified to teach these subjects, the plant in whose services she was engaged obtained an army exemption for her on that ground. During this period she gathered her own classes from colleges in and near New York until she had a corps of 52 women graduates to train. She served the Government in this way for 2½ years, and proved herself so capable that she had a difficult time to withdraw from the Government service.

But she was eager to get back to her other classes; to her boy cobblers, carpenters, printers, bookbinders, pottery makers; to those classes in tin and electrical work, leathercraft, basketry, home mechanics and chair caning. Finally she was released for this work and for the last 10 years she has taught them successfully in a junior high school just outside of New York City.

Miss Adams was eager to press home this point: "We do not need to accept with resignation for any long periods experiences and positions for which we do not seem suited. There are valuable courses in numerous fields open to all of us in our institutions of learning, and anyone who has the perseverance to study and work can climb toward the top of his chosen profession." These statements by Miss Adams are valuable because they are based upon her actual efforts and achievement.

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Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE annual convention of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association will be held in Los Angeles, California, Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21. The Ladies' Auxiliary to this organization is very active. Much constructive work is done by its members along all lines that make life in rural communities happier and richer.

There are a number of women rural letter carriers in the United States and, while there are certain restrictions as to what people who are responsible for the United States mails may do when they are on duty, they are able to bring much of happiness and cheer into the lives of women who live on isolated farms along their routes. One of them said recently, "A smile or lively wave of the hand often sends a glow creeping over the faces of women whom we see daily, and we like to believe that we are lighting a smile that will not disappear."

Mrs. W. C. Armstrong, of Niles, Michigan, is president of the auxiliary. Mr. Armstrong is president of the association.

* * *

Isabella Griffith Fleck, in an article on "Markets" in the Bulletin of the National League of American Pen Women, gives some advice which will apply as well to women who are looking for material for club programs or talks as it does to writers. She says, in part, "When you are packing for the vacation this summer be sure to stick in the little old portable and a camera. Capitalize your leisure. Perhaps this may mean seeing fewer places but, after all, that frantic rush to get to such and such a place at such and such a time has the effect of focusing the mental eye straight ahead, thereby losing sight of many interesting, unusual stories that might be picked up along the way—places and people about which salable articles might be written.

"This is particularly true if the vacation is by automobile. Notice roadside signs, tourist cabins, talk to your landlady, take a picture of the two pretty girls selling melons, make that two-mile detour to visit a fine poultry farm, an historical bridge, an old church. I have a hunch it will pay. And don't forget to use the camera frequently. Photographs have found a place for many an article that otherwise would not have sold."

* * *

The national league just mentioned is growing rapidly in members and activities. The Honolulu branch, with but 18 active members is much delighted that it has had the honor of entertaining the national President, Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, twice during the past year. Mrs. Seton made that port on both her outgoing and homecoming trip to the Orient. At the recent convention in California the first prize for drama was awarded to Katharine Carroll Sands of Dallas, Texas; for short story to "Johanna Suydam," Nelia Gardner White of Buffalo, N. Y., and for poetry to Edith Mirick of Washington, D. C. In the art branch of the league the first prize for work in oil was won by Ethelyn P. Cobb of the Buffalo branch for a picture called "Castle Rock, Marblehead, Mass."; the prize for water colors went to Mrs. W. H. Penniman of Berkeley, Calif., for her "Santa Cruz Freight-Yard"; for black and whites, Stella Knight Ruess of Los Angeles, Calif., won first prize for "Watchers of the Sea"; and the award for miniatures went to Grace Woodbridge Greer of Boston, Mass., for "Little Boy in Red." These contests were conducted by committees of the national league and the judges were authorities in the different lines represented.

The Art of Erasing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The next time it becomes necessary to erase either writing or figures that have been done in ink, try using an ordinary emery board, such as comes prepared for manicuring purposes. The larger or smaller end may be used, according to the size of the work to be erased, and the fine or coarser side, according to the quality of paper upon which the writing is done. It is said that necessity is the mother of invention, and this little office kink was discovered one day in the midst of some bookkeeping work of a particular nature, when it was found that a certain figure belonging in a certain column had been left out, thus throwing other figures out of place.

An erasure of this kind will scarcely show if carefully done with the emery board; indeed the results are much more satisfactory than the old method of scraping with a penknife, or any of the more troublesome means.

Inexperienced typists may also be glad to know of another erasing stunt that simplifies matters considerably, specially when several copies are being made. Instead of running the sheet until it is out of the machine far enough to reach the portion to be erased, carefully reverse the roller, and work from the end of the sheet. This allows plenty of room to insert pieces of paper to avoid smearing and leaves the spacing in the machine undisturbed. This method is specially commendable when the error occurs near the bottom of the sheet, where otherwise it would be almost impossible to erase without taking the work from the machine.

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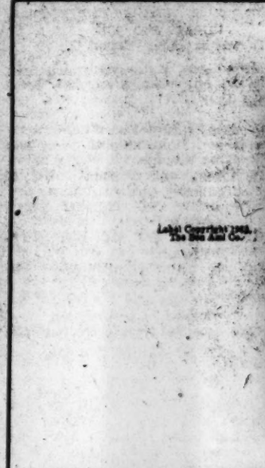

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THE HOME FORUM

"All the Streets Are Pure Gold"

"YOU delight in fresh Mackerel; we in fresh air. You in roasting Larks; we in singing larks. You go off to the Court and to the play; we doff our coats and to the plough. You delight in crowded shops; we in crowded barns. You in Dukes; we in Ducks. In short, there's nothing you have, but we (silly as we are) have an Equivalent."

So wrote a country friend to Charles Lamb, in London. Charles Lamb (he was never known to his friends but by the friendly double name—even at school, we are told) had the following reply:

"Let them talk of lakes and mountains and romantic dales—all that fantastic stuff; give me a ramble by night, in the winter nights in London—the Lamps lit—the pavements of the motley strand crowded with to-and-fro passengers—the shops all brilliant, and stuffed with obliging customers and obliged tradesmen. . . . I have lent out my heart with usury to such scenes from my childhood up, and have cried with fulness of joy at the multitudinous scenes of Life in the crowded streets of ever dear London."

And, later in the same letter:

"A mob of men is better than a flock of sheep and a crowd of happy faces jostling into the playhouse at the hour of six is a more beautiful spectacle to man than the shepherd driving his 'silly' sheep to fold."

It is one of the most fascinating of fancies to introduce in person two geniuses of different race or era, and to guess the ensuing conversation; and, though Charles Lamb was well acquainted with William Shakespeare, William Shakespeare was totally ignorant (for all his huge knowledge of mankind) of one-to-be, Charles Lamb.

When I have introduced them (for I have shown the one needed introduction, and they are one of my favorite such introductions), after a preliminary spar of extravagant punning (both were irredeemably given to this injudicious habit), one of their chief topics is—London streets: "streets, streets, streets, markets, theatres, churches, industrious milliners, her rich goldsmiths, print-shops, toy-shops, mercers, hardwaremen, pastry-cooks, St. Paul's Churchyard" (different St. Paul'ses to compare notes on), "the Strand, Exeter Change, Charing Cross, with the man upon a black horse!" For we are so obsessed with our Man of Stratford, our Bard of Avon, that we forget he did all his work (or the greater part of it) in London, and was almost as much a London poet as that merry cockney, Geoffrey Chaucer.

And, when they once get on the subject, I have known them chitchat the forehead of a night away on the subject. For the older, or rather the former, of the two loved his London and her crowded streets with the best. In fact, I have heard him, often and indignantly, refute the ungrounded charge brought against him of despising his fellows, the cockneys, and looking with the haughty serenity of an old world aristocrat down on the city-mob. He was most indignant, indeed, with Tolstoy, who was very bitter with him over this, and because of this supposed contempt disparaged the whole body of his work.

He defends himself easily. True there are numberless detractory references to the "vile populace," in "Julius Cæsar," in "Coriolanus," in "Antony and Cleopatra," in "Henry VI," and everywhere. But his plays were not economic treatises or even essays: they were—plays. And the librettos of plays are made up of words, expressing the sorts of ideas that sorts of people would hold. And who is it that makes these detractory references? Not Shakespeare, not the "ordinary men" so frequent in his casts, but the luxurious artistocrats, tne prinked and pampered "upper class"—the affected Casca, the haughty Marcius, the softly nurtured Cleopatra. When Shakespeare himself depicts these folk of the mob, though it is not, perhaps, with admiration, it is not with mere contempt, but with such a wide sympathy with and pity for their little foolishnesses and "lostness" that we cannot help partaking of it, too. The Third Citizen in "Coriolanus" is a truly pathetic figure when, after Coriolanus had so arrogantly applied for the people's voices for him as consul, he asks of his tribune:

Here was "I thank you for your voices: thank you:
Your most sweet voices. Now you have left your voices
I have no further with you." Was not this mockery?

And doesn't Shakespeare himself revel in crowds—especially crowds gathered to see some show or pageant of a great one. In "Coriolanus" itself, he smiles gently to think of "our tradesmen singing in their shops and going about their functions friendly," but revels in the welcoming multitudes that press to Marcius' triumph:

Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry . . .
(While) stalls, bulks, windows
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd and ridges horsed
With variable complexions, all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. Seld-shown flamens
Do press among the popular throngs and puff
To win a vulgar station.

Similar is the crowd drawn that, we are told, used to welcome "great Pompey":

Many a time and oft
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
To towers and windows, yea, to chimney-tops,
Your infants in your arms, and there have sat
The live-long day with patient expectation,
To see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome;
And when you saw his chariot but appear,
Have you not made an universal shout
That Tiber trembled underneath her banks?

Sympathetic, too, is the crowd of "poor craftsmen," though seen through King Richard's eyes, who line part of Bolingbroke's road to Southampton:

Off goes his bonnet to an oysterwench;
A brace of draymen bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee.

This was, doubtless, a subdued crowd. More uproarious was the crowd we are told of by the Third Gentleman in "Henry VIII," which attended the coronation of Anne Boleyn:

which when the people
Had the full view of, such a noise arose
As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,
As loud, and to as many tunes. Hats, cloaks,
Doublets, I think,—flew up; and had their faces
Been loose, this day they had been lost.

It was not an argument of course; they never argued, and over this particular point Charles Lamb has always been in complete sympathy with his friend's defense of his attitude. And when his friend's indignation has passed (and it is quickly over, like a shower in April or a short sea-scurry), they settle back into an indisputed agreement with Sir Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor. As Charles Lamb once wrote in a letter: "All the streets and pavements are pure gold. I warrant you. At least, I know an alchemy that turns her mud into that metal,—a mind that loves to be at home in crowds."

A. A. Le M. S.

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Kansas

Firm on our shoulder the Duties sate
That grow with the growth of human kind.
No worship of Fortune, nor creed of Fate,
But the leadership of the well-taught mind.
Where the wild man left but briar and thorn,
We planted the field, and gathered the corn.

And so, we builded our cities fair,
For our fathers' tongue and our fathers' faith.
The church spire hallowed our place of prayer,
The school bell uttered its blessed breath,
And he who crosses our bound shall find
That he leaves no gain of the age behind. . . .

Now, half a hundred years have sped
To make the desert a blooming state;
We thank our God for honest bread,
For duteous children and loving mate,
But most, that the Fathers went out to see
The land redeemed for liberty.

—JULIA WARD HOWE, in "At Sunset."

The Vegetable Man

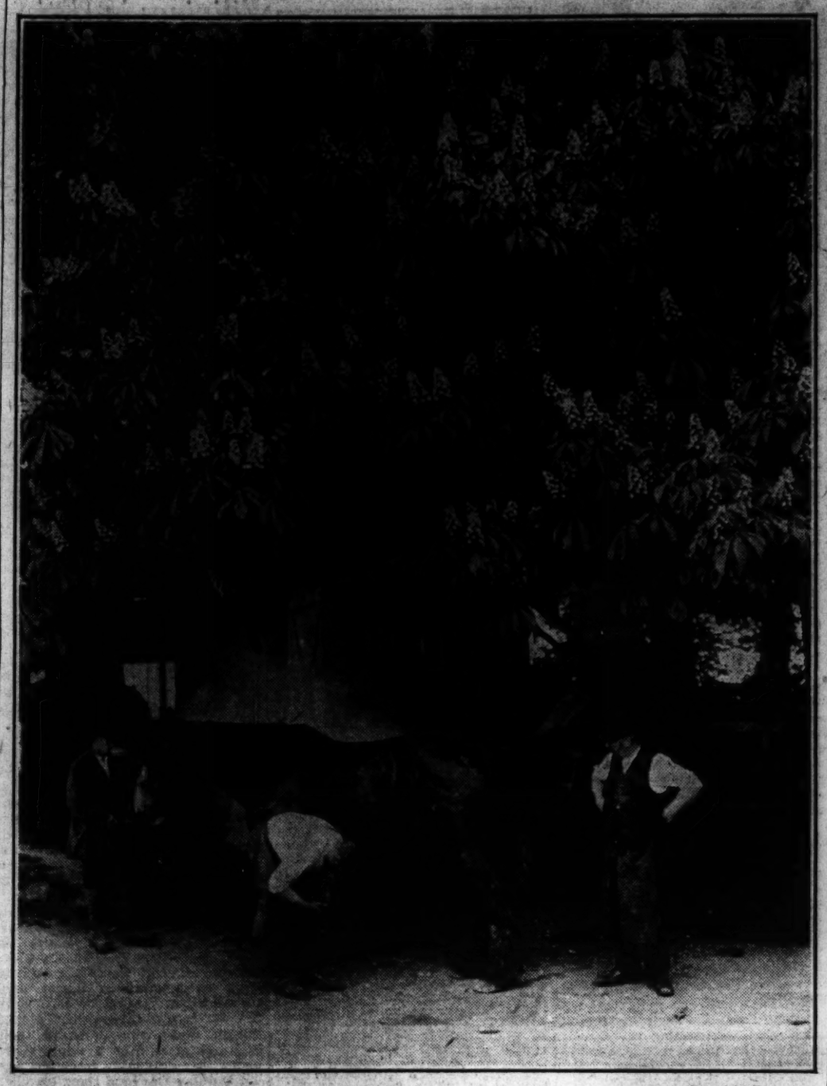
In that mid-season between spring and summer, you first hear him as he shouts out his message to the world. In the small, unpainted wagon that you think will not last another summer, he appears each year, the wheels creaking a bit more, and the horse dragging about a bit slower with each new season. And his high, shrill voice, that has been trained to new heights of shouting with successive years of plying his trade, becomes a herald of the summer. You come to wait for his first loud cry of "Vegetables . . . nice, fresh vegetables . . . radishes, turnips, onions . . . fresh from the country . . . " as a reminder that spring will soon be passing and the summer months are just around the corner.

With the coming of June, his produce changes. Now he carries sweet corn fresh from the great waving fields, and rich, red beets, and cantaloupe mellow and soft and a lovely orange inside, and the long lengths of waxy beans, and peas and carrots, and baskets of tomatoes that he weighs out by the pound to housewives. Each day you hear his voice from down the street; and then the squeaky old wagon comes nearer, while you wait to see what new treasures he has for you.

If you are a good customer, and he is sure that you appreciate his fresh vegetables, then he will talk with you for some time. One day it will be the weather, for he may need a good rain; another time it will be an explanation of just how he raises such splendid cantaloupe, or corn, or tomatoes. A particular sort of soil is best for this, and something else has to be planted on high ground and something else in the creek bottom. Oh, it's an art, this raising of such fine vegetables. His eyes glisten as he handles them—"These here'll be fine eatin'," he says.

In July he brings the watermelons, great, shining, dark green ones from the sand hills. Proudly he thumps them, and stands back to admire the rich coloring, knowing well how red and juicy they will be. No such watermelons as these! At the same time come the honeydew melons, delicate greens and yellows inside, tasting like nectar. And the long Hubbard squashes, and black-eyed peas, and late June corn. All these July and the vegetable man bring.

Later come peaches, and grapes, and pears. He is proud of his pears, large yellow and red drops of honey that dissolve in the mouth; and of the great clusters of purple and red grapes, and the soft, downy peaches. Each week and each month brings its wonders. And so the summer passes, slowly edging into autumn. With the first frost, the wagon creaks the last time, there is a last, lingering shout of "Vegetables . . . late fall vegetables. . . ." And we bid good-by to the vegetable man, until spring shall call him forth again.



Copyright Topical

Under a Spreading Chestnut Tree: A Complete Illustration of Longfellow's Poem

STATELY chestnut trees, with their myriad spikes of pink and white blossoms, have come to be regarded as the proper background for the activities of a village blacksmith, thanks to Longfellow's famous lines:

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

And this picturesque smithy at Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berkshire, on the main road from London to Gloucester, is one of the treasured relics of old rural England. Fortunately, there are yet many such charming scenes, for in Britain the horse still plays an important part in the cultivation of the land and between the shafts.

Despite the invasion of garages and motor mechanics, leather-aproned smiths can be seen daily shoeing some patient steed in their smithy yards—fascinatingly untidy places, scattered with old wheels, bits of iron and the most surprisingly unexpected objects. And the blacksmith himself is still a man proud of his mighty strength, losing no opportunity of displaying his brawny arms.

The village smithy, too, is an endless source of joy to the children. To quote Longfellow again:

And children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks that fly
Like chaff from a threshing-floor.

The Young Haydn Composes

One day two elderly gentlemen were dining together in Hamburg. They were both masters of music, one living at Hamburg and the other at Vienna.

They were talking of music, and musicians, when suddenly the one who was at home declared to the other that he had right then in his house a boy, who was, he thought, a musical prodigy.

He had found him at his father's house in the country, singing and keeping time with a couple of sticks, while his father played the harp and his mother sang. He had brought him to his home, and was teaching him music.

So the boy was brought in from the kitchen, where he was eating his dinner with the cook, and, although bashful at first, as soon as he was told to sing, forgot it all, and throwing his head back, burst out into melody like a bird. The visitor was delighted, and exclaimed: "He shall come to Vienna with me, and sing in my choir." And so he carried the boy away from Hamburg to Vienna, and there his fine sweet voice delighted all the town.

One day the roguish boy cut off the tail of one of the singer's wigs, and his master turned him out, right then and there, of choir and home.

It was a winter's night, and the poor boy was friendless and homeless. At last, as he wandered along the street he thought of a poor barber who had once spoken kindly to him, and to this house he went. The barber took him in and gave him a home, and by and by, when the poor homeless boy had become the famous composer, Francis Joseph Haydn, he married the barber's daughter.

Haydn gathered about him a circle of musical young fellows like himself, and their chief recreation was going about Vienna on moonlight nights serenading famous musicians. One night they played one of Haydn's compositions under the window of Herr Curtz, the leader of the opera in the city. Suddenly a window opened and Herr Curtz himself shouted to know who was playing the violin. "Joseph Haydn," came back the answer.

"Whose music is it?"

"My own," and almost before the young player knew what was going on, Curtz was down to the ground, had him by the collar, and was marching him upstairs into the master's music room. Then he told him that he wanted him to compose some music for him, and gave him his subject.

Haydn went to the piano, and soon caught the thought Herr Curtz wished to express, and got a hundred florins for his work. Soon after he got an appointment in the household of Prince Esterhazy, when his curious duty was to have a piece of music ready to lay at the Prince's plate at breakfast every morning.—SILAS H. PAINE, in "Stories of the Great Hymns of the Church."

The Noble Patron

What is a Patron? Johnson knew,
And well that lifelike portrait drew.
He is a Patron who looks down
With careless eye on men who drown;
But if they chance to reach the land,
Encumbers them with helping hand.
Ah! happy we whose artless rhyme
No longer now must creep to climb!
Ah! happy we of later days,
Who 'scape those Caudine Forks of praise!
Whose votive page may dare commend
A brother, or a private friend!

—From "The Complete Poetical Works of AUSTIN DOBSON."

Das allgegenwärtige Gute

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

TIEF im Herzen der Menschen schlummert die Sehnsucht nach dem Guten. Manche sind fest überzeugt, daß trotz der in der Welt herrschenden Abgespanntheit und Verderbtheit das Gute die endgültige Wahrheit ist. Anderen scheint diese Ansicht wegen erlebter Geschäftsverluste und Leiden wohl viel zu optimistisch. Daher schwindet die Hoffnung vieler allmählich so dahin, daß ihr Ausblick sich in tief eingewurzelten Pessimismus verkehrt. Und doch entspricht dies alles nicht ihrem Wunsche, auch würden sie es gewiß nicht so regeln, wenn sie zu bestimmen hätten.

Ohne Zweifel ist die Vorstellung von Gott, die Ihn für den Schöpfer oder Urheber des Bösen hält und Ihm die Verheerungen und Krankheiten der Menschen zuschreibt, überaus entmutigend. Kann man ihr aber im Lichte eines sorgfältigen Studiums des Lebenswerkes Christi Jesu überhaupt Glauben schenken? Brachte der Meister seine Zeit nicht mit dem Heilen von Krankheit durch die Kraft Gottes und mit dem Lindern der Übel hart bedrängter Menschen zu? Warum halten wir dann an dieser Vorstellung, daß Gott das Böse sende oder zulasse, so beharrlich fest? Zum Teil deshalb, weil man uns versichert hat, daß die Werke Jesu nur für die Zeit, in der er lebte, bestimmt waren, und daß die Kraft, durch die er diese Werke vollbrachte, nur auf ihn und einige wenige, denen er sie verlieh, beschränkt war. Die Christliche Wissenschaft weist diese irrige Ansicht zurück.

Im 1. Buch Mose lesen wir: „Und Gott sprach: Es werde Licht! und es ward Licht". Da dies eine göttliche Verordnung ist, so hatten die Menschen stets die Gewißheit des immergegenwärtigen Guten. Selbst in den dunkelsten Stunden hat es Menschen gegeben, die vom Guten so fest überzeugt waren, daß sie mächtige Heilungswerke und Verbesserungen für das Menschengeschlecht vollbrachten. Trotzdem sind aber die meisten Menschen gegen diese stets gegenwärtige erlösende Kraft Gottes immer noch blind und sehnen sich weiter nach dem Guten, das dem materiellen Sinn nicht vorhanden zu sein scheint.

Im 19. Jahrhundert wurde die Wahrnehmung des Guten infolge der Entdeckung der Christlichen Wissenschaft durch Mary Baker Eddy mächtig angespornt. Durch ihren heilenden und erneuernden Einfluß zeugt diese Lehre aufs bestimmteste für das immergegenwärtige Gute und gibt den Menschen die rechte Idee von Gott, die Idee von seiner vollständigen Güte und Macht, wie Jesus sie bekundete. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 390): „Unsere Unwissenheit über Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, bringt scheinbare Disharmonie hervor, und das richtige Verständnis von Ihm stellt die Harmonie wieder her". Was auch immer verloren zu sein scheint, sei es Gesundheit, Freudigkeit oder Redlichkeit, kann durch das rechte Verständnis Gottes und der Beziehung des Menschen zu Ihm wiederhergestellt werden.

Über das immergegenwärtige Gute hat Mrs. Eddy geschrieben (in dems. Buche, S. 494): „Man sollte nicht denken, Jesus habe die göttliche Kraft zu heilen nur für eine auserwählte Anzahl oder für einen begrenzten Zeitabschnitt demonstriert; denn die göttliche Liebe gibt der ganzen Menschheit und zu jeder Stunde alles Gute". Erscheint diese Erklärung nicht bestürzend und umwälzend? Vielleicht auf den ersten Anblick; liest und überlegt man sie aber im Zusammenhang mit den Berichten über das Leben und die Werke Jesu in den Evangelien, so erscheint sie sehr natürlich und logisch. Daher liegt im Erlangen des Verständnisses der Wahrheit des Seins eine mächtige und bestimmte Hoffnung für die Menschen.

Viele die in dieser Zeit der Unruhe und des Aufruhrs um sich blicken, mögen glauben, daß sie böse Tage erlebt und unersetzliche Verluste erlitten haben. Dies ist jedoch nicht der Fall; denn da Gott das unendlich Gute ist, sind diese Augenscheinlichkeiten des Bösen nur zeitlich und vorübergehend, und die Kraft des Guten kommt schnell ans Licht und setzt die Rechte der Menschen wieder ein. Klagen wir, wenn beim Verbessern einer Straße der alte Straßenkörper aufgerissen wird, über die Zustände? Ganz gewiß nicht, denn wir wissen, daß im Laufe der Zeit eine prächtige Verkehrsstraße zur Bequemlichkeit und Sicherheit aller entstehen wird. Haben wir, wenn unsere Häuser gereinigt werden, das Empfinden, daß wegen der vorübergehenden Unordnung ein Unheil bevorstehe? Nein, wir wissen bestimmt, daß alles gut und befriedigend ausfallen wird. Diejenigen, die durch die Christliche Wissenschaft klar erkennen, daß Gott das immergegenwärtige Gute ist, und daß das Böse daher machtlos ist, ernten sogar in unruhigen Zeiten einen großen Segen des Friedens und der Beständigkeit.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Patria

Have you stars there?
Have you any trees?
I care not if your forest
Throw palm or fir to breeze.

Have you birds there?
The rose and meadow-rue?
And little lakes? I care not
If cold or tropic blue.

Have you hills there?
And homes of stone, or thatch?
No matter so they open
To an easy latch.

And can one hear men singing?
And lovely women see—
I care not pearled or ribboned—
With a child at knee?

I care not so there linger
Hand in other's hand . . .
O tell me, have you stars there?
Yours is then my land.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Omnipresent Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEEP in the heart of humanity is the longing for good. With some there abides the conviction that, in spite of the weariness and wickedness apparent in the world, good is the ultimate Truth. To others this view seems entirely too optimistic, because of the reverses and sufferings they may have experienced. And so, with many, hope gradually fades out, until their outlook becomes one of settled pessimism. And yet all this is not what they would wish, nor indeed what they would bring about, had they the ordering of things.

Certainly the concept of God which envisages Him as the creator or abetter of evil, attributing to Him the disasters and diseases of mankind, is most depressing. In the light of a careful study of the life-work of Christ Jesus, can it be given credence? Did not the Master spend his time healing disease by the power of God and alleviating the ills of sorely beset humanity? Why, then, does this concept of God as the sender or permitter of evil persist? This is partly because we have been assured that Jesus' works were only for the period in which he lived, and that the power by which these works were accomplished was confined to himself and to a certain few upon whom he bestowed it. This mistaken view Christian Science refutes.

In the first chapter of Genesis we read, "And God said, Let there be light: and there was light." This being a divine mandate, mankind has never been left without the assurance of ever present good. Even in the darkest hours there have been those whose conviction of good has been so strong that they have performed mighty works of healing and betterment for the race. But still the greater part of humanity has been blind to this ever present redemptive power of God, and is continuing to cry out for the good which to material sense seems to be absent.

In the nineteenth century the perception of good received a great impetus from the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy. Through its healing and regenerating influence this teaching is bearing witness in no uncertain terms to ever present good, giving to mankind the right idea of God, the idea of His complete goodness and power, as set forth by Jesus. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 390), "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." Whatever has seemed to be lost, whether it be health, happiness, or integrity, may be restored through a right understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him.

In regard to this omnipresent good, Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 494): "It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good." Does this statement seem startling and revolutionary? Perhaps it does, at first; but it is seen to be very natural and logical when read and pondered together with the Gospel records of Jesus' life and works. So, in gaining an understanding of the truth of being there is a mighty and certain hope for humanity.

Many, looking about them in this age of turmoil and upheaval, may think that they have fallen upon evil days and irreparable loss. But this is not true, for, since God is infinite good, these evidences of evil are only temporary and evanescent, and the power of good is fast coming to light and is restoring human rights. When a road is in process of building, do we, when looking at the débris incident to tearing up the old one, mourn over the state of affairs? Of course not, for we know that, in due course, a splendid highway will appear for the comfort and safety of all. When our houses are being cleaned, do we feel because of the temporary disorder that a calamity is at hand? No, we are quite sure that the result will be good and satisfying. Those who, through Christian Science, clearly understand that God is omnipresent good, and therefore that evil is powerless, reap even in troubled times a great blessing of peace and stability.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Hollyhocks

All summer long
From my lofty porch
I gazed upon beds of hollyhocks,
Upon beds and beds of hollyhocks—
Red and cerise, lavender, pink—
Standing all night,
Tall and erect,
Satiny silver in moonlight;
Standing all day,
Tall and erect,
Satiny brilliant in daylight—
All summer long
Day and night,
Standing, tall and erect—
Handmaidens worshipping God.

—M. E. BARNICLE, in *The Poetry Review* (London).

Pilgrim Diplomacy

On the first of April, 1621, occurred that scene in Plymouth History in some respects the most interesting, significant and important of all that the history of the time preserves.

It is a fair day, as the chronicler describes it, and the warm sunshine of the approaching spring illumines the hills and shores. The sun had barely passed its meridian when there appeared upon the first street the two friendly Indians, Samoset and Squanto, familiar names, the guides and interpreters of the Pilgrims. They brought the startling message that Massasoit and sixty of his men were fast approaching. In an hour the Indians appear in plain sight on Watson's Hill. The Pilgrim Company assemble on the first street, and on the summit of that hill the more numerous band of Indian warriors. Squanto goes over from the Pilgrims to the Indians as their interpreter and returns and reports that as a condition of the friendly visit there must be sent to the Indian chief a messenger and a hostage. For that difficult and dangerous task Winslow was selected. In imagination you see that gallant figure, his sword by his side, his armor flashing in the western sun, his arms filled with presents, a messenger of peace and good will, a hostage among savage foes, as, unattended, he crosses the shallow brook by the ancient ford, ascends the hill and now disappears among the trees. The anxious moments slowly pass, and now from the waiting Pilgrims the cry goes up:

"They come! They come!"

In single file, with silent step one after another of the Indian warriors come into view until twenty are seen marching slowly down the hillslope, and then, with "the roll of the stirring drum and the trumpet that sings of fame," the Pilgrim captain and Master Williamson and six musketeers march down the first street to meet at the crook the Indian band. And now they turn, and Pilgrim and Indian, side by side, march up the hill and down the ancient street. It is a striking and suggestive picture, this first formal meeting here in Plymouth, of the oncoming and the vanishing races. As the savage figures pass, the timid children shrink closer to their mothers' sides, and the stout hearts of the sturdy Pilgrims beat more quickly as they grasp their muskets and their eyes rest upon those anxious faces.

It is a strange and stirring sight as an eye-witness of the scene describes it—the tall stately figures of the Indian warriors in the prime of their manhood, all strong men, grave of countenance spare of speech, their bows and arrows laid aside, some wearing skins ov their shoulders, and some only a girdle about their loins. On the chief's neck rested a great string of white bone beads from which, over his dark chest hung a long knife which glistened in the sunlight; . . . his face was painted a deep red, like the color of a mulberry and his followers faces were marked and crossed or wholly colored with black and yellow and white and red paint. . . .

When the treaty was concluded, the Governor escorts the returning Indians to the brook, and another troop appears with Quadaquina, the king's brother, as their leader But Winslow still is the hostage in the Indian camp, and the lengthening shadows fall before our messenger returns. "Samoset and Squanto slept that night in Plymouth: and the king and all his men lay all night in the woods not above half an English mile from us, and all their wives and women with them," says the chronicler of that day, while the watchful sentinels passed to and fro.

The provisions of that treaty were faithfully kept for many a year.—ARTHUR LORD, in "Plymouth and the Pilgrim."

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EDUCATIONAL

Helper or Leaner?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MOTHER, I could let you have a nickel. Would that help you out?" We heard a childish voice in the woman's waiting room of a railway station. When we turned, to our surprise, the little lender was a boy of 5 or 6. And there he was for Mother to lean upon, in an emergency.

We watched interested, to see how she had guided so young a son to be a help instead of a leaner. This young man was too sturdy to whine, "Mother give me a nickel!" Instead of being one of those individuals who are always more or less of a weight upon everyone they meet, this boy was going to be an asset in any community.

Just now Mother was suggesting how he be independent. "There's the wash bowl, son," she said.

He took the cue immediately and had to stretch considerably to reach up to the automatic soap sprinkler above the bowl.

"Be careful not to waste it," Mother continued. "Liquid soap comes out faster than we expect!"

And son learned not to waste a public convenience any more than his own personal belongings.

"The paper towels are here," said this wise mother next as she wiped her own hands.

Five-year-old proceeded to wipe his hands after another stretch up.

And Mother didn't interfere with the job. He was learning to be self-reliant and neat. What if little hands were a trifle wet the first few tries? Mother of course disposed of her paper towel in a trash box. Son copied her as a matter of course. There was none of—"Here, Mother, you put this in for me."

Can you imagine this boy in his teens begging, "Mother, you do my English lesson for me!" Or would he be likely to say, "Aw, Father, buy me a car!" Instead, he'll be the sturdy independent American youth who says, "I'm earning money every vacation and saving up to buy a car or a radio, all myself." Incidentally, his wife won't have to draw his bath water for him, or pick up his clothes after him.

Accepting His Offers

Naturally the "I can do it myself" habit starts early. Sometimes "I can't do it *all* myself!" But clever parents lend just enough aid to encourage a child to do all that he possibly can for himself—and others. Also they accept every offer that a child makes to help. No effort to be a helper instead of a leaner—no matter how clumsy—is ignored or discouraged.

The little girl who offers to wipe the dishes isn't told that she will "break them." If they are Mother's finest company china, Mother tactfully suggests that it would be the greatest help of all to have the unbreakable cooking utensils wiped. If daughter doesn't hang clothes just so, on the line, and there isn't time to teach her, she can take clothes in before a shower. If it isn't practical for her to bake a cake when time presses, by all means let her spread the icing—even if it has to be prepared for her.

A young widow was dismayed at a salary cut. But she was equally amased when 11-year-old Billy came and laid $3, that he earned weekly on his newspaper route, in her lap. "This, Mother," he said gravely, "will buy the food for us."

While this young mother could scarcely suppress a smile or a tear, pride in the dawn of her son's manhood, made her reply, "Mother may have to take it for a little while."

Letting Him Learn

Now the fact is, she has banked part of Billy's offering, for him later on—and part of it goes toward his clothing. "But," said she, "I realized I must learn to let him be a man!"

This is the answer to parents who are discouraged because children have the "Gim'me" habit. Children enjoy being useful, helpful, self-reliant. It lets them grow up. It lets them be people. There are many hours when they will play. But encourage any attempt they make to be leaders, instead of leaners.

Parents who raise leaders instead of leaners will not only have the gratitude of the world at large, but the sincere and affectionate regard of the child who was taken into a reciprocity partnership. Give, but let them give, too! No child is ever going to suffer loneliness, jealousy, inferiority, if he learns to give rather than expect! N. D. D.

The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ

Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

23—When and How to Quote Prices

THE problem of quoting prices properly is considered by many sales managers to be one of the most difficult for salesmen to solve. Doubtless one of the reasons for this is that most salesmen give undue importance to the part that prices play in sales transactions.

When a salesman realizes that price, by itself, is no sales inducement, he has taken a forward step in solving the price bugaboo. No right minded person wants to spend $5 or five cents merely for the sake of spending that amount of money. But offer a man a desirable suit of clothes, an efficient labor-saving device or an attractive financial investment and he may then be quite ready to spend $50, $500, or $5000, respectively, without a word of argument regarding the price that is quoted.

Simply stated, a sale is made because the thing purchased is more desirable to the buyer than the money he pays for it. Obviously then it becomes necessary for the salesman to present the merits of his proposition and arouse interest in and desire for it before the quoting of price becomes essential to the sale. And the salesmen who do the best kind of selling have the least trouble about prices.

Another aid to the salesman in meeting and mastering the price problem is the realization that it is not always the lowest price quotation that is accepted. In fact, low price is associated so frequently with low quality that the quoting of an exceptionally low price on a good grade of merchandise may set up a sales resistance rather than to become a sales aid.

Prospective customers wonder what is wrong with articles that are priced much below what they are accustomed to paying. Then the salesman finds himself in the awkward position of being obliged to defend his low prices. The man who would try to sell $5 gold pieces for $3.95 each would very likely have a difficult time disposing of his stock. Both the salesman and his merchandise would be regarded with suspicion.

On the other hand, the man who has a $5 bill has no trouble exchanging it for an equivalent amount in other denominations. Likewise the salesman who has meritorious merchandise to offer should expect to meet no difficulties in exchanging it for its full and fair value. Salesmen who get that view of the price problem will not make the mistake of quoting prices too soon or too timidly. They will present the service or sales features of their proposition so attractively that the prices, when quoted, appear too reasonable to question.

Fortunately for legitimate business, there is a decreasing number of people who are looking for something for nothing. Most persons expect to pay fairly for what they obtain. Convince your prospective customers that you can supply something they want; and then if your prices are reasonable and you are thoroughly convinced of that fact, you will quote your prices at a time and in a manner that will lead to substantial sales.

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles, is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"ORGANIZING YOUR DAY AND YOUR TALK."

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Underwood

DRESSED FOR SCHOOL in Japan

Where education is being considered more and more seriously and broadly. Japanese boys and girls are now required to start when quite small and to study English early and late in their course.

Selecting a Vocation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

EVERY person is his own best vocational guidance counselor, maintains Mr. Robert C. Woellner, editor of a series of pamphlets which the University of Chicago has published as an aid to its students seeking to decide upon their life work.

"No science, to date, has given one man or group of men the ability to select the vocation best suited to the abilities and tastes of another person," wries Mr. Woellner in an introduction to the series, each pamplet of which endeavors to trace for the seeker some of the logical opportunities arising from different intellectual interests.

"Individual tastes or interests are best known by the individual possessing them and such interests are the most dependable criteria for making the first step in locating the general field of vocations wherein one vocation is to be selected."

After analyzing their own interests, however, young people preparing themselves for careers would do well to make a thorough study of the fields they are considering. Mr. Woellner offers an outline of such a study that each person should make for himself, obtaining his facts by reading books on the subject and by conferences with workers in the field.

The main divisions of the outline cover: (1) the significance of the work; (2) preparation required and opportunities for entering it; (3) the probable promotion line for successful workers; (4) the returns, both social and financial; (5) the personal characteristics essential to success in the vocation.

While college training should be sufficiently specialized to enable graduates to feel equipped for the field they choose as the result of this analysis, University of Chicago educators do not favor making the training prematurely vocational.

Dean C. S. Boucher and Mr. A. J. Brumbaugh have stated the case for a general education in an introduction to the series.

"The most successful man in business or in a profession is quite frequently expected to be a leader in civic and social activities. He is asked to assume a position of leadership in projects for the solution of economic and social problems; he is asked to be a member or a chairman of important committees or perhaps to be a candidate for public office. All the skill and technical knowledge which he may possess as a specialist will be of only secondary value to him in dealing with the problems of his community or commonwealth. General education provides the basis for an intelligent discharge of these larger responsibilities.

"It should also be recognized that a good general education contributes greatly to one's personal happiness. . . . The person who is most useful in society and who derives greatest satisfaction from life in its many phases is the one who knows something about almost everything and who knows almost everything about something." D. D. K.

[Brief articles describing six of these pamphlets separately will be printed on subsequent issues of this page.]

Filipinos in U. S. Help Home Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FOREIGN students usually wait until they return home before contributions are made to their home towns and country. But there is a group of Filipino students in the United States who are accomplishing their bit to their home town in the Philippines while acquiring an American education.

They are the San Esteban students, a group of about 400 promising young men from the municipality of San Esteban, one of the smallest towns in the Province of Ilocus Sur, P. I. Through their united efforts, they made possible the erection of the San Esteban elementary school building which four years ago was a temporary and rambling structure. The school has the first musical band in the Province, organized through San Esteban students in Oakland, Calif. For the last two years annual prizes have been awarded to graduates of the different grades through gifts made possible by San Esteban students in New York City.

To appreciate fully the significance of this contribution, one must understand that San Esteban is a mite of town with merely 4000 people. It is noted for stone mortars for which it is the chief distributing center in the islands. Because of lack of opportunities, enterprising sons sought the United States to improve themselves in particular and help their own people in general.

Looked Across the Seas

These sons—there are some 400 in America—as soon as their eyes were opened by American education, realized the necessity of cooperation. They formed circles wherever there was a large enough number. Talking over times in the little home town, they realized their opportunity even while students in a foreign land.

The majority of these San Esteban students are self-supporting. That, however, did not dampen their idea. Some work in the picking industry in California; others work in restaurants, hotels factories; a few more fortunate work in offices. At night they attend school. Some are finishing their high school course; a number are about to graduate from college. Their difficulties bind them together as a close-knit unit. The circles at New York City and Oakland, Calif., are leaders.

Their idea to help their home town fructified as far back as 1927 when they realized that the San Esteban elementary school building was yet a temporary one. In that year the members of the circles in New York City and Oakland organized a campaign and raised $1025 which they transmitted to the municipality. This was a significant effort in view of the fact that the members were working their way through school.

Insular Aid

The town was glad for the gift, and in appreciation of the efforts of their loyal sons, they based a request for insular aid for the completion of the building. With the help of Hon. Elpidio Quirino, Senator from the first senatorial district, an insular aid of $2500 was secured and the building was completed. It has seven rooms in a semi-Gabaldon fashion.

The interest of San Esteban students in the United States did not end. The circle at Oakland City encouraged the pupils to organize a band—the first in the Province of Ilocos Sur. The band is composed of 16 boys of 12 to 15 years of age. Last year the Oakland circle donated a set of instruments, and with other donations by the local woman's club and the school literary society, the band is one of the best equipped of its kind in the island.

The New York circle encouraged their younger brothers and sisters in an educational way. They established prizes for valedictorians in grades four to seven. In the school year, 1929-30, prizes totaling $14 were awarded. This year the prizes have been increased to $20. The New York circle has further helped by contributing the sum of $186 for extensions of the school site. A. A. Y.

Not 'Spoiled'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wichita, Kan.

DID you ever hear the remark, "It's hard to keep from spoiling an only child?" Of the word "spoil" Webster says in part: "To lose normal or useful qualities."

Through the recent economic unrest the parents of a nine-year-old daughter found it necessary to curtail their expenditures very sharply. The little girl had always had her every wish gratified. Her parents had unintentionally made of her what the world calls a "spoiled child."

The first time the parents were forced to tell the child they could not afford to get for her what she asked, they met with stormy opposition. She stamped, cried and in other ways showed her disapproval. The first thought which came to the parents was to apply corporal punishment, but because their aim was not at retribution but reform they decided against such methods.

The incident was passed over and several days went by harmoniously. Then one day the little girl asked her mother this question, "Mother, will you explain to me more about what it means to 'not afford'?"

Instantly the mother saw the mistake which had been made. The child had been rebellious because her sense of reason had not been appealed to.

Very lovingly the mother taught the little girl her first lesson in distinguishing between that which we merely want and that which we need. From the child's pointed questions the mother realized that her perception of the lesson in relation to the problem in the home was clearly seen and that she was doing some very logical thinking.

As the days went by the parents had much cause to rejoice, for the little child became most unselfish. She developed a keen sense of values and weighed each desire very carefully. Consequently the curtailment of expenditures which had at first seemed to bring inharmony to the home had in reality brought greater thoughtfulness of others. It was the means of teaching the child to exercise wisdom and economy in her daily living, thereby disproving the statement that she was a "spoiled child."

The mother and father were taught the folly of being over-indulgent parents, and the wisdom of explaining carefully to the child the reason for any economizing which they deemed necessary.

The little family was brought into closer union. No longer did the child look upon the parents as mere providers of some passing fancy. No longer did the parents blindly worship and pamper their child. No longer could the useful, zealous little person be associated with the "spoiled child" term.

BOYS' SCHOOLS United States

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Japan's silk trade with Canada will be virtually wiped out by the new Canadian tariff, according to Mr. Iyemasa Tokugawa, Japanese Minister to Canada. "This tariff is almost prohibitive," Mr. Tokugawa said in a statement here.

He emphasized, however, that he was not criticizing the Canadian Government's fiscal policy which was entirely a Canadian affair. The importation of Japanese oranges into Canada will also be hit by the new tariff, he explained, as the present duty is almost prohibitive. In the past, Japanese oranges, during the Christmas season have been imported in large quantities.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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STOCKS LOWER IN EXTREMELY DULL TRADING

Losses Distributed Throughout List—Rail Issues Under Pressure

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Share prices dragged slowly downward in today's market, but trading was around the smallest volume of recent years.

Further liquidation of the railroad issues imposed a weight upon the general market, and declines of a point or two were numerous, with some of the carrier issues registering more substantial losses.

With wheat prices again breaking to new lows, and the recent upturn in Youngstown raw steel output proving short-lived, the day's rather meager grist of business news had a bearish tinge.

Pere Marquette prior preferred tumbled 9 points in a thin market, and issues off 2 to 5 included Atchison, Union Pacific, New York Central, New Haven, and Missouri Pacific preferred. Among industrials, losses of 2 points or so appeared in U. S. Steel, American Can, Eastman, Johns-Manville and Allied Chemical. American Telephone lost as much.

There were no specific developments in the railroad situation to account for the further heaviness in that group, but the feeling in Wall Street that there will be several more reductions in railroad dividends before the year is out remains a heavy weight upon these issues, as well as the feeling in some quarters that the railroad wage situation may come to the fore before the carriers' earning power is restored.

News of banking difficulties in Mexico added to the somewhat bearish atmosphere, but Wall Street had largely discounted that situation when the country returned to a silver monetary basis several days ago.

Short covering in the last hour checked the decline in principal stocks and early losses of 1 to 5 points were substantially reduced. The rail group remained heavy. Sales approximated 750,000 shares.

Bonds Decline

The bond market declined irregularly today. Trading was not so dull as yesterday.

Railroad and foreign obligations made many of the larger losses. Public utility and industrial loans made narrow mixed changes but the turnover in them was more restricted than in the rail and foreign groups.

Foreign obligations worked lower, but the losses in them were much smaller than they have been frequently when the trend was downward. The Australian Commonwealth has arranged the remittances for interest due on July 31 on bonds of New South Wales, cables from Canberra disclosed.

Strength in Warner Brothers 6s of 1939, which reached a new recent high at 45¼, featured the stock-privilege obligations, several of which lost ground.

The new Treasury 3⅛ per cent bonds of 1946-49 were active and steady, but other loans of the United States Government were dull.

GRAND UNION CO.'S INCOME INCREASES

Net after charges of Grand Union Company for the six months ended June 30 was $524,967, equivalent after dividends on the convertible preference stock, to $1 a share on 275,677 shares of voting trust certificates for common stock, compared with $509,469, or 97 cents a share on 268,033 common share certificates in the first half of 1930.

Retail sales for six months were $17,396,540, compared with $18,057,557 for the initial half of 1930. Tonnage sales were 14 per cent ahead of last year, lower dollar sales reflecting the reduction in commodity prices.

The profit margin this year was the largest in the company's history. On each dollar of sales a profit of .0301 cent was realized, compared with .0282 cent in 1930, .0280 in 1929 and .0148 in 1928.

DIVIDENDS

Standard Oil of Indiana declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 15, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis, compared with $2 previously.

International Nickel Company of Canada declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Aug. 31. This places the stock on a 40-cent annual basis, compared with 50 cents previously.

Western Auto Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents each on the class A and B common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

American Chicle declared the usual 25 cents extra and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Parker Rust-Proof Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Aug. 20 to stock of record Aug. 10.

Incorporated Investors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, and a stock dividend of 2½ per cent, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Timken-Detroit Axle Company declared the regular dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Manhattan Shirt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 17.

General Gas & Electric Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 7½ cents each on the common A and the common B, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31. Common A and B dividends are payable in common, the A stock at the rate of $5 a share, or at the option of the holder, in cash.

Franklin Simon & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 17.

Gosnold Mills Corporation declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 4.

Brown Shoe Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Union Tank Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Bastian-Blessing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

BEST MAY OPEN BOSTON STORE

It is understood that Best & Co. will open a branch store in Brookline, Mass., to serve the Greater Boston area. This would be the company's ninth branch unit. It operates suburban stores—in addition to the main store in New York—in East Orange, Mamaroneck and Garden City, L. I., and resort stores at Asbury Park, Miami Beach, Southampton, Palm Beach and Hyannis, Mass.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 4	Last Aug. 3
38½	25	..	Abraham & Str	100	32	32	32	..
23½	11⅛	1	Adams Express	200	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14½
32¾	22⅛	2	Adams Millis	1400	27⅞	26½	26⅞	26½
11⅜	4	..	Advance Rumely	500	5⅛	5	5	..
109⅜	70¾	3	Air Reduction	190	75¾	74⅝	74¾	75⅛
20⅛	7	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1400	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14¾
12¾	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	6400	6	5¼	5⅝	[illegible]
59⅛	20⅛	5½	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	22	22	22	..
46¼	28½	1.20	Alleghany Steel	330	29⅞	28⅛	28⅛	..
182¾	102¾	6§	Allied Chem	3900	108½	106¼	108	108½
62⅝	34¾	3¶	Am Bank Note	200	35	35	35	37
38	25¾	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	28	28	28	..
130⅜	90⅝	5¶	Am Can	43900	91¾	89¾	91¾	91⅝
86	55	7	Am Car & F pf	30	57½	54	55	55
43¾	15	..	Am Chain	300	15¾	15	15¾	16
88	67	7	Am Chain pf	200	73	73	73	..
48⅝	38¼	3¶	Am Chicle	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅝
33⅛	18¼	..	Am European	200	20½	20½	20½	21
51¾	21⅛	..	Am & For Pow	2900	27¾	26⅝	27	28
79½	46⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	49⅛	49	49	50
8	1⅝	..	Am Hide & L	100	6	6	6	..
31⅝	18¼	3	Am Ice	100	20	20	20	21
26	9¾	..	Am International	200	13¾	13½	13½	..
1½	½	..	Am La France	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
23¾	8⅛	..	Am Metal	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
57¼	46⅛	3¶	Am News	20	49¾	48⅝	49¾	..
84	72¾	4	Am P&L 5% pf	400	72¾	72½	72½	..
85	72⅝	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	73¾	72¾	72¾	..
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	500	12½	12⅛	12½	12½
37⅜	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	200	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	21
66	45	5	Am Safety Razor	200	49	49	49	..
58½	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	300	31⅝	31	31⅜	31⅜
4½	1	..	Am Solvents & C	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	400	16	15½	15½	16¾
48¼	37	2½¶	Am Stores	200	44¾	44½	44¾	42¾
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	108	108	108	..
201¾	156¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	1500	171⅜	168⅝	169¾	171½
80¾	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	700	50¼	49	49⅛	..
107	98¾	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	..
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	100	46	46	46	..
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	500	8	7½	8	8⅝
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1700	37½	35	36⅜	37⅛
8¾	3⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	5¼	5⅛	5¼	..
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	3400	25	24¼	24⅜	25⅛
36	19⅛	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	2½
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	600	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
47	10⅛	..	Armour Ill pf	900	12½	12¼	12½	13
9	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	300	7¼	7	7¼	7½
28⅞	5¾	2¶	Asso Apparel Ind	400	9⅛	8½	8¾	8¼
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20
203⅜	132¾	10	Atchison T &SF	300	152	149	149⅛	153½
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	200	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	..
120	78	7	Atl Coast Line	200	88	87½	87½	..
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	300	14⅞	14¾	14¾	15
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	1300	144	140½	141	144½
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
			—B—					
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	200	49½	47⅞	48⅜	49¼
66¾	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	53	53	53	..
113½	99¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	111	109¼	111	..
21½	1⅛	..	Barnet Leather	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
14½	5¾	..	Barnsdall A	400	7½	7¼	7½	7½
111	106	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	110	110	110	110¼
4	1¾	..	Belding Hem	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	200	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	21
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	400	37½	37	37	37¼
70⅜	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	12300	37½	36¾	37	38
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	100	105	105	105	105
29	16	1½	Blaw Knox	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
20⅝	16⅛	..	Bloomingdale	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
40½	20⅜	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	600	38	37½	38	37⅞
76½	47	3¶	Borden	400	58⅛	57⅝	58	57¾
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	300	19½	19⅛	19¼	19⅛
3¾	1¼	..	Botany Mills A pf	50	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	12800	14	13¾	13⅞	14⅛
5¼	2	..	Brockway	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	200	44	44	44	45½
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
20⅞	8¼	1	Bucyrus Erie	1200	9⅛	8⅝	9	8½
114	104	7	Bucyrus E pf	40	106	106	106	106
34⅞	17	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	17¼	17⅜	17½	17
23	8½	..	Bullard	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
15¾	8½	1½	Bulova Watch	300	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	400	23	23	23	21¾
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
113	95⅛	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	105	105	105	103¾
20⅜	9	..	Butterick	1100	12	11⅛	11⅛	12
69¾	23⅜	..	Byers	400	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	29
			—C—					
53	20¼	2	Calif Packing	400	23⅛	23	23	..
16⅜	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	11⅞
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
45⅜	24⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1800	25	24½	24⅝	25
102	93¾	5	Caro C&O st	20	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	..
131⅛	51⅜	6	Case Thresh	31600	53⅛	51⅜	52⅞	52¾
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	100	24	24	24	24
16	8⅞	..	Celanese Corp	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅜
25¾	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	400	24¼	24	24¼	24
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	700	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	6¼
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
23¼	7	..	Checker Cab Mfg	700	8⅛	7⅞	8	7½
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	36	36	36	..
46⅞	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1100	36	34⅞	35⅛	35⅞
2¾	⅜	..	Chi & Alton	100	½	½	½	⅜
1⅞	¼	..	Chi & Alton pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	100	6	6	6	6⅛
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	25	24½	24¾	25½
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	4¾	4⅝	4¾	5
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	900	25⅞	25¾	25¾	26¾
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	37½	36⅝	36⅝	38
25¾	12⅛	1	Chrysler	6500	24⅜	24	24⅛	24⅜
4⅜	2	..	City Stores	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
22⅞	13¼	2	Clark Equipment	100	14	14	14	..
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	103½	103½	103½	103½
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	200	13	13	13	..
84	71	7	Collins & A pf	200	84¼	84¼	84¼	..
32¼	9¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
45⅜	20⅝	2§	Columbia Gas	1200	29⅝	29¼	29¼	30¼
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	200	105	105	105	105⅜
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph ct	100	8⅛	8	8	8¼
111⅝	55	5¶	Columbia Carb	1500	70¼	69	69⅛	69¼
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	300	8	8	8	8⅛
89	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	89	88½	88½	..
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	24½	24⅜	24½	24
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	2700	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16¾
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	900	8	8	8	8
100⅞	90	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	97	97	97	96⅞
13½	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	13¼	13	13⅛	13¼
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8
109⅝	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	2400	93	91⅝	92⅜	92⅞
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	500	1	⅞	⅞	1
3	1	..	Container B	100	1	1	1	..
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
77½	44⅝	8	Cont Baking pf	100	55½	55½	55½	..
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	1200	47½	47	47½	47¾
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
12	5	..	Cont il	500	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8½
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	100	4	4	4	4
86⅜	55⅜	3¶	Corn Products	500	65⅛	65⅛	65¼	65¼
18	6¼	..	Coty	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
19⅝	12¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
63	30⅜	..	Crucible Steel	400	40	39	40	40
5⅞	2⅛	..	Cuba Co	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
35	16	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	31	31	31	31
2⅝	⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	400	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1½	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	200	¼	¼	¼	⅛
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	200	40	40	40	..
100	68½	4	Curtis Publishing	1400	70	68½	70	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	7800	3	2⅞	3	3
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	..
107	95	8	Cushman 8%	20	100	100	100	..
41	17½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	19½	19½	19½	..
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	400	11	10¾	10¾	11
22	19¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	200	118	118	118	118½
23	14⅞	1	Diamond Match	900	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	18⅞
28	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	1200	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11⅜
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	1400	87	86	87	87
124	118¾	6	DuPontdeb	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
			—E—					
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	1800	138½	135½	137	137½
69	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	200	55	55	55	..
74⅜	34⅝	6	Elec Auto-Lite	1300	40⅜	39⅜	40½	40¼
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
9⅞	7⅝	..	Elect & Mus W I	300	7⅝	7½	7½	..
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3500	39	38¼	38⅞	38¾
98¼	80	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	87½
1¼	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal	40	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
113	102½	7	Endicott John pf	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	110
12¾	5	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	5	5	5	..
8⅝	4	..	Evans Auto Load	100	4	4	4	..
25	16⅛	1½	Exchange Buffet	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
			—F—					
109⅞	73¼	7	Fairbanks M pf	30	77	77	77	75¼
7⅝	5	.40	Fed Motor Tr	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜
66⅛	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	63	63	63	62⅞
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	58	56¾	58	57
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅞
32½	20½	.50	Fourth Nat Inv	400	27	26¼	26¼	27
38⅜	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	1200	15¾	15½	15½	15⅞
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	400	26¾	26½	26¾	26½
			—G—					
6⅜	3	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	4	3½	4	..
2⅜	½	..	Gardner Motor	100	½	½	½	..
7⅞	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	1200	5⅛	4¾	4¾	..
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1200	59½	59¼	59¼	59½
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	1300	20½	20	20	20½
25⅝	17⅛	2	Gen Baking	400	21	20½	20½	20½
9⅞	5	..	Gen Bronze	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾
25½	7	..	Gen Cable A	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
54⅞	36	1.60	Gen Electric	3600	40⅞	40⅜	40½	40¾
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
56	43	3	Gen Foods	800	49⅝	48⅞	49½	49½
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
76¾	54	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	48	48	48	..
35¾	27	2.62	Gen Ital Edison	100	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	..
50	35	3	Gen Mills	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	..
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	13400	38¼	37½	38¼	37¾
105⅜	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	..
10¼	4	..	Gen Out Ad	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	40	20½	20½	20½	..
23	8½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
9½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
57⅜	29	3	Gen Refractories	100	34	34	34	34⅜
15½	3⅜	N	Gn Thea Equip	800	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
38¾	18⅝	..	Gillett Saf Raz	1100	21¼	21	21¼	21⅛
76⅞	62⅞	5	Gillette S R pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	71¾
7⅞	4	..	Gimbel Bros	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
89	48	7	Glidden ppf	20	77	76⅞	77	..
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	500	27¾	27½	27½	27⅞
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	500	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	1200	40	39	39	40¼
6⅞	2	..	Gould Coupler A	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
6½	3¼	..	Graham Paige	200	3¼	3	3	3
22⅞	10	1	Granby	400	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	400	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	100	43	43	43	43
39⅞	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	200	37½	37	37½	..
69¾	41½	4	Great Nor pf	200	41½	41	41	41¾
11⅞	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	100	9½	9½	9½	..
6¾	2⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	3	3	3	3
			—H—					
9¾	4⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
63⅞	50	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	..
103	95	6	Hamilton Wch pf	10	95	95	95	..
94	86	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	86	86	86	..
58	40	3	Hercules Powder	100	45	45	45	..
103⅜	83⅛	5	Hershey Choc	100	96¼	96¼	96	96½
18⅛	5⅛	..	Hollander	400	4⅜	14¼	14¼	..
9¾	4⅛	..	Houdaille Her B	1000	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	6¼
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	200	41	40¾	40¾	40½
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	100	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	..
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
44½	33⅞	3½	Hudson & Man	200	36½	36½	36½	..
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	400	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅝
13⅛	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8⅛
			—I—					
89	41½	4	Ill Central	100	43	43	43	44
4¾	1⅞	..	Indian Motor	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	400	30	29½	30	30
182	74	4	*Ingersoll-Rand	100	90	90	90	..
12¾	10⅛	..	Insuranshare Del	1000	10	9⅞	10	10¼
⅞	⅛	..	Insuranshare Rt	800	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
15	8	..	Interlake Iron	100	9	9	9	9
5¼	1⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	100	2	2	2	1¾
179¾	117	6¶	Int Business M	200	140	139	139	140
62½	27¾	4	Int Cement	300	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
60½	37⅞	2½	Int Harvester	400	40½	38½	40½	39½
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	800	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	22⅞
73¼	48⅛	4	Int Match pf	600	52	51¾	52	52
20⅛	9½	.60	Int Nickel	3600	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	12⅝
43½	18½	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
42	29¼	3	Int Salt	100	33½	33½	33½	34
54	46¼	3	Int Shoe	300	51½	50⅞	50⅞	51½
90¼	58½	7	Int Silver pf	40	61	60	60	..
38¾	18¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	13000	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	27⅞
			—J—					
57½	36⅛	4	Jewel Tea	100	40	40	40	40
80¾	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	4200	51¼	49⅝	50½	51½
			—K—					
64	40	4	Kan C & So pf	100	48	48	48	47
24⅜	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	700	13½	13	13½	13½
15½	8⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	4000	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝	11⅜
31½	14⅜	1	Kennecott Corp	3500	18⅛	17⅞	18	18¼
41	30¾	2½	Kimberly Clark	100	32	32	32	..
29	25	1.60	Kresge	600	26½	26½	26½	..
27⅜	17½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	1100	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅞
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	1900	31	30¼	31	30⅞
			—L—					
4¾	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
18¾	9¼	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
101½	88⅛	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	1000	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
8¾	4½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	300	5	5	5	..
61	37¼	2½	Lehigh Val RR	200	40	39	39	..
69⅜	45⅜	3	Lehman Corp	900	53	52	52	53
20⅞	11¼	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	14½	14½	14½	..
26½	23	1.5	Lily Tulip Cup	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
55⅛	20⅛	3	Liquid Carbonic	900	28	27½	27½	..
63½	36⅛	3	Lowe's Inc	1100	47	46½	46½	47
6½	2¾	..	Loft Inc	800	5⅛	5	5	5¼
111	61¼	5	Louisville & N	200	72½	72½	72½	..
			—M—					
26½	19⅞	1	McIntyre Porcu	300	22	21⅞	22	..
103½	71½	4¶	McKeesport Tin	200	74½	74	74½	74½
10½	4¼	..	McLellan Stores	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
43⅞	21½	3	Mack Trucks	200	31⅛	29½	29⅝	31⅛
106¼	68¼	3§	Macy (RH) & Co	200	79	78⅛	78½	79
7½	5	.60	Madison Sq Gar	100	5½	5⅛	5½	..
12	7¼	1	Man Shirt	100	9⅛	9	9⅛	..
24¼	18¼	1.20	Marine Mid	100	20	20	20	..
10	2	..	Marmon Motor	700	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
32⅝	23½	2½	Marshall Field	500	25½	25	25	25
8⅞	4¼	..	Maytag	100	4	4	4	..
20¾	10⅞	..	Mex Seaboard	400	15½	14⅝	15⅛	15
16¾	5¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	500	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
7½	1½	..	Min Moline	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	1½
¾	¼	..	Min & StL	400	¼	¼	¼	¼
85	39¾	7	Mo K&T pf	900	49½	49	49	49¼
42¾	14	..	Mo Pacific	800	22	21¼	21¼	22¾
107	50	5	Mo Pacific pf	500	61½	60	60	..
21⅜	10⅞	..	Mohawk Carpet	400	17¼	17	17¼	17
29¼	15¾	..	Montgom Ward	4200	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	21⅛
¾	⅜	..	Mother Lode	1000	½	½	½	..
36⅞	8⅜	..	Mullins Body	500	32⅛	30	31⅜	31⅛
72½	36	7	Mullins pf	20	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	59⅞
18¾	6⅛	..	Murray Body	700	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
			—N—					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	800	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26½
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas Hess	400	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
83¾	55½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1200	57⅞	57⅛	57½	58
39⅜	18⅜	..	Nat Cash Reg	400	26	25⅞	25⅞	26
50¾	26⅞	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	900	34¾	33⅞	33⅞	34¼
36⅜	19¾	2	Nat Distillers	100	25	25	25	..
44½	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	800	24⅞	24⅛	24½	25
1⅛	⅛	..	Nat Radiator	100	¼	¼	¼	..
70¼	21	4	Nat Supply	100	21	21	21	..
143	94	7	New Orl T & M	20	94	94	94	..
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	800	19	18⅜	18⅜	..
35	12¼	1	NY Air Brake	200	15	15	15	..
132¼	71½	6	NY Central	1500	74½	72	73¼	74½
12⅛	5	..	NY Investors	300	5½	5½	5½	..
94⅞	63	6	NY NH & H	700	66⅜	63⅞	63⅞	67
114⅝	104½	7	NY NH & H pf	500	109¼	109	109	109⅞
12⅜	5⅛	..	NY Shipbuild	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
13⅞	5⅝	..	NY Ont & W	900	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12⅞
118	111	7	NY Steam 7%	10	115	115	115	..
107⅝	100	6	NY Steam 6%	10	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	..
72	31	7	NY Ship pf	30	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	..
90⅛	56⅜	10a	North American	2600	66⅝	65⅜	66½	67
11	4⅜	..	No Am Aviation	300	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
60⅞	30½	5	Northern Pacific	1100	35	34	34	34⅞
			—O—					
10½	7	..	Ohio Oil	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
5⅝	2	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	2½	2½	2½	..
75	53	8	OOrpheum Sirm pf	10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅝
58½	31⅞	2½	Otis Elevator	400	41½	40	40	40⅛
			—P—					
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	100	46	46	46	46½
69½	48½	3	Pacific Lighting	100	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	..
26¼	15	..	Pacific Mills	20	19	19	19	..
131¾	116	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	10	127	126½	126½	126½
131¼	124	6	Pacific T&T pf	10	133	133	133	..
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	1600	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50¼	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	1500	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	24
2¼	1	..	Park Utah	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4⅞	2¼	..	Parmalee Trans	200	2½	2¼	2½	..
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅛	2⅜	..	Peerless Motor	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
5½	2	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
39⅜	28½	2.40	Pennep (JC)	2900	38⅜	37⅜	37⅜	38
99⅝	90	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	97	97	97	97
64	42⅛	3	Pennsylvania RR	6700	43⅜	42⅜	43⅛	44¼
250	193¼	8	Peoples GasLt&C	100	195⅜	195⅜	195⅜	196½
92¼	49	5	Pere Marq ppf	30	56⅞	48⅞	50	..
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	100	7	7	7	7
25⅞	11	1	Phelps Dodge	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
12¼	6¼	..	Phila & Reading	200	7	7	7	7⅛
16⅜	4⅜	..	Phillips Pet	300	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
70½	60	7	Phoenix pf	60	55	55	55	..
3⅜	1	..	Pierce Pet	200	2	1⅝	1⅝	..
37	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	100	29½	29½	29½	29¼
87	45	7	Pitts Steel pf	100	50	50	50	50
26½	14⅝	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	30	17½	17¼	17½	17½
47⅝	26	7	Pressed Stl C pf	100	28	28	28	..
71¼	56	2.40	Procter & Gam	700	64¼	63¼	63¾	..
96½	72	3.40	Public Service	1300	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝	80
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	101	101	101	100⅞
105⅝	103⅝	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	100	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅝
58½	28	4	Pullman	1500	32⅝	31½	31½	33
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	7800	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	18
55½	45	3.50	Radio pf A	100	48	48	48	49½
24½	11¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	1900	14	13¾	13¾	14¼
29½	17½	2.60	Raybestos Man	1000	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19¼
30⅞	5	..	Real Silk Hosiery	1400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
19¾	5⅜	..	Remington Rand	700	8⅜	8	8⅜	8¼
10⅛	6	.40	Reo Motors	300	6⅛	6	6	6¼
25⅛	10	..	Republic I & S	400	13⅛	13	13	13¼
83½	45	7	Revere C&B pf	10	55	55	55	55
22⅜	11	2	Reynolds Metal	100	14	14	14	14¼
6⅜	1	..	Richfield Oil	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
10¾	3½	..	Rio Grande Oil	100	4	4	4	..
26	15⅛	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
42⅝	24⅞	1.87	Royal Dutch	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26¼
			—S—					
65⅜	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	1000	63¼	62⅛	63¼	64
97	86	6	Safeway S 6%	100	97⅞	97	97⅞	97
108	98	7	Safeway S 7%	20	108	107½	107½	108
30⅜	14¼	1	St Joseph Lead	400	16¼	16	16¼	16½
62⅜	9	..	StL & SF	200	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	..
76	15⅛	6	StL & SF pf	100	30	30	30	30
33½	7	..	StL Sou'western	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
63¾	44⅞	2½§	Sears Roebuck	1400	56⅜	55¼	56	56¼
6½	2½	..	Second Nat Inv	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
11⅜	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	1400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
29⅛	16¼	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	300	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
78	25⅛	5.50	Shell Un Oil pf	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	40
15⅞	6¼	..	Sinclair	2000	10⅜	10	10	10¼
12⅞	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
18⅜	18⅛	..	Socony Vac-Corp	900	18⅛	18	18⅛	18¼
95	80	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	84	84	84	..
54½	36	2	So Calif Edison	1200	42½	42	42	42¾
109½	67¼	6	Southern Pacific	700	77½	75¾	75¾	77¼
17½	7⅛	..	So P Rico Sugar	400	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
65⅞	27	4	Southern Ry	1400	28⅛	28	28	28½
13⅜	6	1	Sparks Withing	800	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅝
33½	24½	3	Spicer pf	100	25	25	25	..
30½	14⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	2800	18¼	18	18	18
88⅜	55⅛	3.50	Stand Gas & El	100	61½	61½	61½	61½
64⅞	56	4	Stand G&E pf	100	60	59⅝	59⅝	..
4⅜	1½	..	Stand Investing	100	2	2	2	1⅞
51¾	31½	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	1400	36⅞	35¾	36	36½
105¼	99⅞	5	Stand Oil Export	100	102½	102½	102½	..
52½	30⅝	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	2900	37⅜	37¼	37¾	37¾
26	13⅞	1.60	Stand Oil NY	1600	18⅛	17⅞	17¾	17¾
5⅞	2½	..	Sterling Secur	700	3	3	3	3⅛
9¾	5	1.20	Sterling pf	100	6	5¾	5¾	..
40	30¼	3	Sterling cv pf	100	35	35	35	35
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	500	11	10⅞	11	11
54½	25½	3	Stone & Webster	1700	29⅛	29	29	29½
26	14⅛	1.20	Studebaker	400	18	17⅝	18	18
104½	94	6	Sun Oil pf	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¼
18⅞	6	..	Superior Steel	100	9	9	9	..
			—T—					
9½	5⅛	.50	Tenn Cop & Ch	200	5½	5⅛	5⅛	..
36¼	18	2	Texas Co	1200	23⅜	22⅝	22⅞	23½
55¾	29⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	500	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝	33⅞
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal		3¼	3⅜	3	3⅜
17⅞	7½	..	Texas & P Land	200	10	10	10	10
41	33¾	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	100	35	35	35	..
27	16	1.10	Third Nat Inv	200	23	23	23	23
12	5½	..	Timken-Detroit	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
59	28⅞	3	Timken Roller	600	30	29	30	29⅞
18	6⅜	.40	Transamerica	1400	7⅛	6⅞	7	7⅛
11⅜	6½	..	Tri Continental	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
94¼	91	6	Tri Cont pf	200	91	91	91	..
24	12	.60	Truscon Steel	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
			—U—					
21¾	9½	1.60	Ulen & Co	100	10½	10½	10½	10¾
75¾	40	5	Underwd El Fish	200	41¼	40⅜	40⅜	41
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide	1200	49⅜	49	49⅛	49⅜
26⅝	14	2§	Union Oil Calif	200	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
205¼	137	10	Union Pacific	600	154	150	150	155
87	83⅝	4	Union Pacific pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
60⅞	46	3	United A&T pf	100	58	58	58	..
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corp	2200	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛
52⅛	44⅜	3	United Corp pf	500	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
67¾	48¼	4	United Fruit	200	57⅛	56⅞	56⅞	57⅛
37⅞	25⅜	1.20	United Gas Im	4200	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	29⅜
105⅞	98⅛	5	United G I pf	100	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
31⅜	18	2	United Piec Dye	100	18	18	18	..
50	33	1.60	US Gypsum	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	36⅛
77⅜	24⅞	..	US Indus Alco	100	28	28	28	28⅛
18¾	3⅝	..	US Leather	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛
37⅛	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	100	21	21	21	21⅜
20⅝	10⅛	..	US Rubber	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
36⅜	17	..	US Rubber 1pf	200	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24¾
152⅜	83⅛	4	US Steel	15300	86⅜	84⅞	85⅜	86⅜
150	136½	7	US Steel pf	200	139	138⅜	139	139⅛
31	19½	2	Utilities P&Lt A	600	22⅛	21⅞	22	22
			—V—					
2	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅞
76⅜	23⅛	..	Vanadium	2400	28⅛	26⅝	27⅞	27⅞
71⅝	38½	4	Vulcan Detin	10	48	48	48	47⅛
			—W—					
51	19	..	Wabash pf A	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	22
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf System	200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25½
8⅝	3	..	Ward Baking B	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20⅝	4⅜	..	Warner Bros A	2500	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
46⅜	14½	2	Warren Bros	200	19⅛	19	19⅛	19⅜
103	92	6	W Penn El pf	30	97⅜	97	97⅜	96½
113⅛	103½	6	W Penn Pw 6%	20	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	..
120	114	7	W Penn Pw 7%	10	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	..
12⅜	4⅜	..	Westn Dairy P B	300	8⅛	8	8	8
19⅜	9	..	Westn Maryland	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
150⅜	96⅛	8	Westn Union	1200	115⅜	113	115	114
36⅛	20	2	Westing Air Br	200	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜
107⅞	54⅛	4	Westing Elec	6500	60	58⅛	59⅛	59⅜
10⅜	5	..	White Sew M pf	100	5	5	5	..
9⅛	3⅛	..	Wilcox Oil & G	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
8	3⅜	..	Willys-Overland	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
3⅜	1⅛	..	Wilson & Co	250	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
72⅝	54⅞	2.40	Woolworth	5600	69⅝	68⅜	69⅜	69⅞
108⅞	37½	..	Worthington Pump	500	43⅜	42	42	42⅞
80¾	66⅜	4	Wrigley	600	74⅜	73⅝	74	74¼
			—Y—					
15⅛	5⅜	..	Yellow Truck	200	8	8	8	8
39	14⅛	3	Young Sp & Wire	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17

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BANCO NACIONAL IN MEXICO CITY REOPENS DOORS

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 — The Banco Nacional de Mexico, which closed yesterday following a run on the institution by depositors, opened this morning at 8 o'clock instead of at 9:30, the usual time for opening of banks.

A small number of depositors withdrew accounts this morning but conditions later were more nearly normal.

The closing of the Credito Español de México caused runs on banks in Puebla City, Mexico's third largest city. Banks there are paying depositors in full, according to dispatches to the local press.

Financial circles laid the blame for the runs on the Government's monetary laws, which removed gold from circulation and placed the country practically on a silver basis. President Rubio has received extraordinary powers to levy emergency taxes in an effort to balance the budget.

In wake of the demand for pesos the dollar, which had risen to four pesos in value in Mexico, dropped to three pesos, 50 centavos. Foreign commodities went still higher in price, and many native products also went up.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Gaston Descombes, general manager of the Banco Nacional de Mexico, telephoned to the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company: "The present situation is about as follows: Deposits payable in gold coin amount to 2,500,000 pesos, for which the bank has 100 per cent gold coverage on hand. Deposits payable in silver amount to about 20,000,000 pesos, for which the bank has cash in hand in silver of over 35 per cent. In addition the bank has in prime trade bills which in case of necessity are eligible for rediscount with the Bank of Mexico, the central bank of issue, about 25,000,000 pesos."

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW IMPROVES STATUS

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—Balance sheet of Grigsby-Grunow Company as of May 31, 1931, shows total current assets of $7,999,841 and current liabilities of $2,966,820, leaving a net working capital of $5,034,021.

Chairman B. J. Grigsby says: "By a policy of careful management, reduction of expenses and liquidation of the factory's branches, cash on hand at the close of the year amounted to $2,364,656, with no bank loans, as compared with $936,850 cash a year ago and bank loans of $1,000,000.

"Sales for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1931, were $28,250,881, approximately $2,700,000 of which represents refrigerator sales during May and the latter part of April, 1931, as a result of taking over the business of Majestic Household Utilities."

SHELL UNION OIL HAS FURTHER LOSS

Shell Union Oil Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $11,056,034 after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with net loss of $9,903,472 in the preceding quarter and profit of $2,874,031 before federal taxes in the June quarter of 1930. Net loss for the six months ended June 30 was $20,959,506, compared with net loss of $280,977 in the first half of 1930.

Shell Pipe Line Corporation, controlled by Shell Union Oil, reports for the quarter ended June 30 profit of $3,726,448 after interest, depreciation, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with profit of $3,797,985 in the preceding quarter and profit of $4,062,837 in the June quarter of 1930. Profit for the six months ended June 30 was $7,524,433 before federal taxes, compared with profit of $7,734,018 in the first half of 1930.

AMERICAN STORES NET SHOWS GAIN

American Stores Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $2,729,894 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.87 a share on 1,454,244 no-par shares, compared with $2,667,189 or $1.75 a share on 1,516,717 shares in the first half of 1930.

Sales for six months were $69,490,301, compared with $71,538,496 in the first half of 1930, a decrease of $2,048,195 or 2.8 per cent. Tonnage sales, however, increased 15 per cent.

American Stores Company operates approximately 2750 food stores, mostly in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in addition to which it owns and operates nine bakeries and nine warehouses. It recently opened 24 stores in Syracuse and surrounding territory.

GREAT NORTHERN

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 4—Ralph Budd, president of Great Northern, said in a letter to stockholders accompanying the first dividend on the new $4 basis: "Some of the factors which entered into the decreased income are: Drouth in the northwest, the distress of agriculture, the recession in business generally and small shipments of iron ore have seriously reduced revenues. Secondly, wages are being maintained at the highest level in the history of the industry, equaling about 225 per cent of the 1915 average of wages. Great Northern's payroll in 1930 was approximately $45,000,000 or about $25,000,000 more than it would have been on the 1915 basis."

STOCK EXCHANGE LOANS DECLINE

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The New York Stock Exchange reports collateral borrowings of members at the close of business July 31 were $1,344,092,754, a new low record since publication of this series of figures began in 1926 and a decrease of $47,232,168 from $1,391,324,922 June 30, the previous low. On July 31, 1930, these loans amounted to $3,689,482,297, while the high record for all time was established at the end of September, 1929, at $8,549,383,979.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL OPERATIONS

Production of raw steel in the Youngstown district is now at a rate of 33 per cent of capacity compared with 42 per cent at the beginning of the week. Republic Steel Corporation has suspended melting operations in its open-hearth furnaces. Activity at some tin plate mills has improved, however.

WHEAT OUTLOOK LESS OBSCURE

Leading Grain Men Aware of Stabilizing Influences Now at Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—The outlook for wheat is clearing somewhat, in the opinion of leading grain men, though prices have been making new lows, and are down to a level where all margin of profit for the grower has disappeared.

Millions of bushels of grain have been sold at quotations showing actual losses on the producing operations. Notwithstanding this fact, so much winter wheat was raised that it was necessary to market a large part of it, regardless of price. Receipts are now diminishing, and with the crop disaster in the spring wheat country it is believed marketings will be orderly from now on.

In Texas and Oklahoma, both of which had record-breaking yields of winter wheat, it is estimated that about half of the crop has been moved, with the remainder either stacked or held in farmers' bins. Kansas wheat also has been moved freely. In other sections farmers generally were better supplied with storage room and able to hold back the wheat in the hope of receiving higher prices later.

Leading grain men are now of the opinion that the necessitous selling of winter wheat probably is over for the most part. Primarily they expect the present unprofitable prices for wheat to be far more potent in securing the desired reduction in wheat acreage than all the exhortations of Farm Board officials could effect. It is reported from many sections that the usual plowing for winter wheat is not starting in anywhere near the usual volume.

The spring wheat crop apparently has suffered a major calamity, with private estimates indicating only around 132,000,000 bushels, which would be 120,000,000 bushels approximately less than last year. Such a small yield would offset the winter wheat increase, and also make for a much greater demand for winter wheat as Northwest mills probably will have to get much of their supplies from Nebraska and south of that State.

Canada is likely to be 200,000,000 bushels short of the usual yields in that country, which with the loss in the United States northwest, will fairly offset the huge carryover in this country, estimated at about 300,000,000 bushels.

Another feature of the world's wheat situation which offers a little hope for more normal conditions later in the season is that Australia is expected to have a much smaller crop. This is significant as the Australian surplus the last season was about the largest on record, and this surplus supplied the bulk of the Asiatic demand which otherwise would have been supplied from North America to a great extent.

GOODYEAR NET OFF FROM 1930 LEVEL

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 4—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $4,221,770 after depreciation, interest, taxes and after marking down raw materials to current prices, equal after preferred dividends to $1.06 a share on 1,435,137 common shares, compared with $5,592,309, or $2.02 a share on 1,417,360 common shares in the first half of 1930.

For the six months the company charged $6,479,952 for depreciation of plant, buildings, machinery, etc., and in addition $1,761,261 to reduce raw materials to the current market level. Additional reserves were set up to provide for depreciation of foreign currency values of the company's investments abroad.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	8.06	8.09	9.86	8.09	8.07
October	8.18	8.25	8.11	8.23	8.21
December	8.41	8.46	8.33	8.46	8.43
January	8.52	8.56	8.43	8.56	8.53
March	8.77	8.80	8.66	8.79	8.77
May	8.92	8.96	8.80	8.94	8.93

Spots 8.15, up 5 points. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	8.20	8.33	8.21	8.33	8.29
December	8.52	8.55	8.43	8.55	8.51
January	8.61	8.64	8.55	8.64	8.62
March	8.83	8.89	8.83	8.89	8.85
May	8.96	9.02	8.90	9.02	9.01

Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Sept.	7.86	7.88	7.86	7.88	7.86
Oct.	8.21	8.25	8.10	8.23	8.21
Dec.	8.43	8.47	8.32	8.46	8.42
Jan.	8.51	8.55	8.43	8.56	8.52
March	8.74	8.80	8.67	8.80	8.75
May	8.89	8.94	8.89	8.89	8.90

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	4.76	4.77	4.70	4.70	4.47
October	4.42	4.44	4.36	4.36	4.61
December	4.49	4.49	4.43	4.43	4.69
January	4.53	4.55	4.47	4.47	4.73
March	4.62	4.64	4.56	4.56	4.82
May	4.70	4.72	4.64	4.64	4.90

Spots 4.49, down 13 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales 3000; (American) 1800.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
Sept.	75.00b	75.10b	75.00b	75.10b	74.00b
October	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b
November	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b
December	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b
January	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b
February	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b
March	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b
April	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b	74.20b	74.00b

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

PANHANDLE PRODUCING & REFINING

Panhandle Producing & Refining Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $163,131 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization, intangible drilling costs, inventory adjustments, interest and minority interest, compared with net loss of $126,557 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $73,768 in the June quarter of the previous year. For the six months ended June 30, net loss was $294,678 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $36,542 in the first half of 1930.

PULLMAN, INC., NET

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—Pullman, Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $495,563 after depreciation, charges and federal taxes, equal to 13 cents a share on 3,875,000 shares, compared with $579,523 or 15 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $5,336,890 or $1.37 a share in the June quarter of 1930. Net for six months was $1,075,086, equal to 28 cents a share, compared with $9,859,750 or $2.54 a share in the first half of 1930.

NEISNER BROS'. SALES

Neisner Bros' July and seven months sales compare:

	1931	1930	Inc. %
July	$1,293,924	$1,244,483	3.9
Seven months	8,850,697	8,176,735	8.7

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; rails liquidated.
Bonds: Heavy; railroad and foreign issues sag.
Curb: Heavy; small losses in dull trading.
Foreign Exchanges: Easy; sterling and French franc weak.
Cotton: Easy; bearish private crop estimates.
Sugar: Easy; trade selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; weakness Liverpool, forecast beneficial rain in Dakotas.
Corn: Forecast rain northwest; decreased cash demand.
Cattle: Steady to lower.
Hogs: Higher.

FOREIGN

London: Stocks generally firm on announcement of Franco-American credit to England; business very limited.
Paris: Bourse returned to relative inactivity following tri-bank negotiations; general tendency irregular.
Berlin: Boerse closed.

ATLAS SECURITIES ACQUIRES CONTROL OF TWO MORE TRUSTS

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Atlas Securities Corporation, which has been busily acquiring smaller investment trusts during the last year, announced the acquisition of control of two more trusts, the largest it has undertaken to acquire so far.

The two are the Sterling Securities Corporation, with assets in excess of $20,000,000 on June 30, and the Ungerleider Financial Corporation, with assets in excess of $9,000,000.

The latest report of Atlas, June 30, showed assets of itself and subsidiaries in excess of $25,000,000, after eliminating intercompany items. As of Aug. 1, including the Sterling and Ungerleider acquisitions, its assets exceed $48,000,000.

Atlas Securities, headed by Floyd B. Oblum, who is a vice-president of the Electric Bond & Share Corporation, and vice-chairman of the American & Foreign Power Corporation, has acquired eight trusts of varying size during the last year, of which the largest was Excide Securities Corporation, with assets of $6,000,000.

Atlas has acquired 63 per cent of the shares of Ungerleider Financial, and plans to make an exchange offer to minority stockholders in the autumn. Ungerleider Financial, a general management type of investment trust, was sponsored by Samuel Ungerleider & Co.

INDUSTRIAL PROFITS GAIN SUBSTANTIALLY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Aggregate profits of 184 large industrial companies showed an advance of 35.6 per cent for the second quarter of this year, as compared with the preceding three months, according to Moody's Investors Service.

As evidence that the advance was not of a seasonal character, the report contrasted this year's figures with the gain of only 5.1 per cent for the same corporations from the first to the second quarter of 1930.

The picture is "more shadowed" when it is seen that aggregate earnings in the second quarter of 1931 were 38.2 per cent below those of the like period in 1930, the report said.

EXPORT COPPER PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The price of export copper was reduced a quarter of a cent a pound today to 8 cents, C. I. F. European base ports.

The reduction placed the foreign price on a parity with 7¾ cents, delivered in the domestic market, a level at which producers have been holding their metal.

Some custom smelters have been offering the metal in small quantities recently, however, at 7⅝ cents and it was reported in the trade that some copper from smelters was available yesterday at 7½ cents, although it was not learned whether any sales had been made at that figure.

General Cable Corporation has reduced bare copper wire prices to 9½ cents a pound.

FERTILIZER SALES DECLINE

Sales of fertilizer in five cotton-growing states in July, as indicated by fertilizer tag sales, totaled 5000 tons, compared with the same number in July last year and 8000 in July two years ago, according to advices received by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The sales in these states in eight months from Dec. 1 to July 31 this season totaled 1,811,000 tons, compared with 2,408,000 tons in the corresponding period last season and 2,397,000 two seasons ago. The states covered by these figures are North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas.

CUSHMAN'S SONS PROFIT

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—Cushman's Sons, Inc., reports for 28 weeks ended July 11 net of $723,852 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and other charges, equivalent to $11.82 a share on combined 24,790 shares (par $100) of 7 per cent cumulative preferred, and 36,419 no-par shares of $8 cumulative preferred, compared with $736,122 or $11.92 a share on combined 25,296 shares of 7 per cent preferred and 36,439 shares of $8 preferred for 23 weeks ended July 12, 1930. Purity Bakeries Corporation owns about 99 per cent of Cushman's Sons common stock.

COTTON RALLIES FROM LOW

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—After reaching new low levels for the season during today's early trading under liquidation or additional selling promoted by favorable weather and crop advices, cotton recovered a good part of the loss on trade buying and covering. Advances met increased offerings, however, and were not fully maintained, with the mid-afternoon market showing net losses of about 5 to 7 points.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE INCOME

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4—Pacific Telephone & Telegraph System reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $9,715,064 after depreciation, interest, taxes, etc., compared with $7,927,399 in the first half of 1930. Six months' net is equal after preferred dividends to $4.03 a share on 1,805,000 common shares, compared with $3.04 a share on 1,789,235 shares in the first half of 1930.

ECONOMY GROCERY STORES

Report of Economy Grocery Stores Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, shows net profit after all charges, including depreciation and taxes, of $282,434, equivalent to $2.35 a share on 120,000 shares. This compares with net profit in the preceding fiscal year of $336,046, or $2.80 a share, and 1928-29 net of $271,551, or $2.71 a share on 100,000 shares.

NATIONAL ENAMELING & STAMPING

National Enameling & Stamping Company reports for six months ended June 30 net loss of $270,921, compared with $13,542 in first half of 1930 after depreciation, taxes, etc.

BUSINESS IN MIDDLE WEST RATHER QUIET

Seasonal Slump Now at Hand—Some Motorcar Concerns Doing Well

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—Although business in the middle West is experiencing a seasonal slump at this time, the business picture is not without its bright spots.

Important among these are the sales and earnings reports for the first half of this year, many of which have been made public during the last two or three weeks. While numerous reports have made a decidedly unfavorable showing as compared with last year, there have been many which showed up surprisingly well. This is borne out by a survey of conditions in the Chicago metropolitan area by the Chicago Association of Credit Men, which showed that the business of 18 per cent of the establishments in this area had a gain during the first half of this year in comparison with the first six months of 1930.

The automobile industry has slowed down some from the spring activity although some companies, particularly those which are now selling new models are doing well. Auburn Automobile Company's shipments are running far ahead of a year ago. The new Plymouth put out by Chrysler is being well received and a substantial volume of business has been booked.

Retailers report business somewhat spotty although some lines, particularly millinery, showed considerable life.

Steel operations in the Chicago area have remained about steady with a slight gain in specifications. Prices for iron and steel are on a somewhat firmer basis.

Demand for building materials has been quiet for all products.

The stock markets have been unsettled by dividend news from some of the leading corporations. The Chicago market has followed the trend of the New York Stock Exchange and the day to day trend has shown considerable irregularity.

INSTITUTE ANSWERS DISSOLUTION SUIT

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Sugar Institute, Inc., answering the suit for dissolution brought by the Department of Justice under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, maintained the legality of all its activities, denied price-fixing and stressed the value of its work in abolishing discriminations between large and small producers.

The answer was filed in United States Southern District Court of New York. The United States sued the institute March 30, holding the institute's operations were in unlawful restraint of trade.

The suit is regarded with such interest by American business because it tests the extent to which business can go in organizing itself, particularly with regard to stabilizing prices.

The institute asks that the dissolution petition be dismissed.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug. 4	Last Aug. 3
10	Allied Kid	65	65	65	..
667	Am T&T	171⅝	168½	169¼	171⅜
1900	Andes Pet	.11	.10	.11	..
135	Big Sanf	34½	34¼	34½	35
10	Big Sanf pf	85	85	85	..
49	Bos El	91½	91½	91½	91½
30	Bos El 2 pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
15	Bos & Alb	182⅜	182⅜	182⅜	..
18	Breece Min	182⅜	182⅜	182⅜	..
15	Brown	26	26	26	..
50	Cal & Hec	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
50	Cop Range	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
17	E G&F pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
67	E G&R prpf	85¼	85	85	85¼
35	Edison Elec	248½	248	248	250
75	Em Asso	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
101	First Nat S	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	57⅛
310	Gen Capital	32½	32	32½	..
15	Gilchrist	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
225	Jenk Tel	4½	4	4½	4
131	Mass Util	4	4	4	4
75	Nash	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞
110	Nat Ser	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
21	NE Tel	135½	135	135	134½
450	No Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
120	Pac Mills	19	18⅞	19	19
15	Shawmut	13½	13½	13½	13½
162	Stone Web	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
20	Swift & Co	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
40	Uni Found	5	5	5	5
490	Uni Shoe	52	51	51¼	51½
100	Uni Shoe pf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	..
25	Uni Gas	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛
10	Util Hyd	3½	3½	3½	3½
10	Walth'm pf	26	26	26	..
30	War Bros	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	..

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
Sept	.49½	.49¾	.48¾	.49⅜	—⅛
Dec	.53¾	.53⅞	.53⅛	.53⅜	—⅜
March	.56⅜	.56½	.55⅞	.56¼	—⅛
Corn					
Sept	.52⅜	.52⅝	.51¾	.52⅛	—⅛
Dec	.43	.43	.42¾	.43¼	+⅛
March	.45⅜	.45⅞	.45⅜	.45⅞	+⅛
Oats					
Sept	.22½	.22¾	.22¼	.22⅜	
Dec	.25	.25⅛	.24⅝	.25⅛	
March	.28	.28	.27⅝	.27⅞	
Lard					
Sept	7.50	7.52	7.35	7.37	
Oct	7.47	7.47	7.27	7.30	
Dec	6.60	6.60	6.45	6.45	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
October	.54⅞	.53⅞	.53⅞	.55⅜
December	.55½	.55	.55	.55
May	.60	.59¼	.59¼	.61

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	.42½	.41¾	.42⅛	.42⅜
December	.46¾	.45⅞	.46⅜	.46⅞

RAILWAY & LIGHT SECURITIES CO.

Report of Railway & Light Securities Company for the six months ended June 30, 1931, compares with the previous year as follows:

	1931	1930
Int rec'd & accrued	$151,432	$205,894
Cash divs	225,765	233,413
Total	376,197	439,407
Expenses & taxes	34,377	46,798
Int & amort chgs	138,097	135,618
Total	203,723	253,908
Pf on sis sec af fed tx	75,423	666,798
Balance	279,145	862,781

Balance sheet of Railway & Light Securities Company as of June 30, 1931, shows holdings of bonds and notes carried at $4,969,358; stocks, $10,174,066. Market value of securities owned was $3,356,693 less than cost.

ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation reports for the 12 months ended June 30 surplus of $2,634,538 after taxes, charges, reserves and preferred dividends, compared with $2,649,483 in the 12 months ended June 30, 1930.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Consols for money today were 57⅞. De Beers was 3⅝, Rand Mines 3¾. Money was 3½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4⅛ per cent; three months 4¼@4⅜ per cent.

QUIET PERIOD IN MARKET FOR COTTON CLOTH

Prices Generally Easier—Orders Are Rather Small—Statistics Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 4—Midsummer quietness characterized last week's primary cotton cloth market. Prices continued to drift lower in sympathy with the raw cotton and other commodity as well as financial markets.

Lower prices are usually accepted only on an order for large volume, but last week orders as small as 10,000 yards obtained ⅛c lower prices than the preceding sales. These were followed by numerous other small orders which in the aggregate amounted to about 1,000,000 yards on each of some constructions.

Manufacturers claim that the statistical position of print cloths and some other constructions does not justify the current weakness. Supplies on hand are 10 per cent lower than during the last low level and nearly 50 per cent lower than at this time last year; unfilled orders are equal to more than five weeks, forward production. These facts justify firm prices. The financial situation is therefore held responsible.

Print Cloth Easier

In the fine and fancy goods division quietness prevailed, relieved late in the week by slightly more interest. Buyers want mills to make up a supply to be sold to them later in the fall, but mills decline to run on any new styles or constructions without firm orders on their books.

In the print cloth division the 38½ inch 60x48, 6.25 yard, which has been scarce recently, dropped from 4½c to 4¼c on rather light sales, the 38½ inch 64x60s, 5.35 yard dropped ⅛c at a time on moderate sales; but on Friday small orders were numerous enough to make up a total volume of about 750,000 yards for that day at the low price. The 39-inch 80x80s, 4.00 yard sold in like manner down to 6c with a total volume of about 1,000,000 yards.

Sheetings were easier, but not quite so weak as print cloths. The 31-inch, 48 squares, 5.00 yard sold down to 3⅝@¾, and the 36-inch 40x36, 6.50 yard to 2⅞c. The 36-inch, 48x48s, 2.85 yard brought 5¾c and the 40-inch of the same weight and count 5¾c to 6c. Some numbers of pajama checks were firm, such as 36½-inch 88x88s, which sold at 6½c.

Osnaburgs Firm

Osnaburgs were generally firm, the 36-inch, 7oz. sold at 6½c, and the 285-yard at 5¼c, but the second quality 30-inch, 7oz. goods dropped to 6c. Moderate sales of three leaf twills were made at 6¼c for the 39 inch 68x76, 4.50-yard, and at 7c for the 4.00-yard of the same width and count. Drills were firm on light sales.

Carded broadcloths eased on light demand to 5c for the 36½-inch 80x60s, 5.00-yard, 5⅝ to ¾c for the 90x60s, 4.32-yard, 6c for the 100x60s, 4.10-yard and 6⅞c to 7⅛c for the 112x60s, 3.85-yard. Combed broadcloths were firm with considerable trading in 37-inch 136x60s, 4.15 to 4.25-yard goods which sold at 11¾ to 12¼.

While actual trading was light in the fine and fancy goods division, mills and merchants are much more optimistic than in the coarse goods division. They are strictly limiting their production to the demand on firm orders. They look forward to a fairly busy fall and winter

Combed lawns appear to be in greatest supply, but prices held firm last week; the 76x72s, 9.00-yard sold at 7⅝ to ¾c and the 88x80s, 8.50-yard at 9⅜ to ½c.

Fine Goods Prices

Interest was displayed in organdies; the 40-inch 72x64s, 13-yard sold at 11 to 11¼c and the 76x68s, 13.50 yard at 12 to 12½c. Pongees 34-inch, 72x100, 7 yard, brought 7½c. Combed voiles were in moderate demand at 7¼c for the ordinary hard twist.

Sateen twills were of interest; the 43-inch, 64x112, 3.65 yard, sold at 10¼ to 10⅜c southern and 10¾ to 11c eastern, and the 64x88, 4.50 yard, at 7½ to 7⅜c southern and 7¾c eastern. Combed sateen twills brought 14 to 15c for the 39 inch 88x140, 5.10 yard. Silk and cotton single end cantons 35 inch 96x100, 22-26, sold at 12c for nearby delivery.

Rayon and cotton alpacas 68x64 moved at 14c with 60 filament and at 12½c with 32-40 filament rayon. Mock crêpe 35-inch 68x52s were obtained at ¼c. Rayon voiles 35½ inch, 60x54 with 75 denier rayon sold at 17½-18c and acetate voiles 39 inch 64x64, with 75 denier acetate at 27-30c.

Rayon and cotton taffeta 35 inch, 112x80s, with 80s combed warp and 100 denier 40 filament filling sold at 15½c. Rayon and cotton serges 36-inch, 72x48s, with 30s carded warp and 150 denier rayon filling sold at 10¾-11c. Rayon georgettes 44-inch, 64x56 were obtained at 27½-28c.

WHEAT AT CHICAGO MAKES ALL-TIME LOW

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—With wheat at Liverpool quoted at 50 cents a bushel, including cost, insurance and freight, No. 2 red winter wheat in Chicago today established a new all-time official low price for a regular contract grade at 47¾ cents.

The decline here was in sympathy with action of the Liverpool market, where quotations were down to the 1592 level, unequaled in the last 339 years. The lowest official price heretofore in Chicago for a contract was reached July 31, last, 48 cents a bushel.

Unofficial records for 1853 showed cash wheat sold as low as 45 cents, and in 1852 for 28 cents. These prices, however, were not confirmed in Chicago Board of Trade annals.

Wheatclosed erratic, Chicago future deliveries ⅛ to ¾ cents lower than yesterday's finish, corn ⅝ off to ⅛ up. oats ¼ to ⅜ down and provisions showing 2 cents to 20 cents drop.

KLINE BROS. JULY SALES UP

	1931	1930
July	$382,125	$308,720
7 months	2,783,871	2,336,278

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p.m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	98	98
Alleghany Corp 5s' 44	65	65
Alleghany Corp 5s' 49	61	61
Alleghany Corp 5s' 50	62	61
Allis Chalmers deb 5s' 37	101¼	101¼
Amer Chain deb 6s' 33	100	100
Amer Cyanamid 5s' 42	88	87
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	73¾	73½
Amer I G hemC 5½s' 49	97¼	97
Amer Inter 5½s' 49	82½	82
Amer Smelting 5s' 47	103¼	103¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s' 37	105⅛	105
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	131½	131⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107¼	107¼
Amer T&T deb 5s' 60	109	108⅞
Amer T&T 5s' 65	109	108⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111	110⅝
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s' 75	104½	104¼
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	57	56
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s' 64	99½	99½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79	79
Armour & Co of Del 5½s' 43	72½	71½
Armstrong Cork 5s' 40	92¾	92¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s' 95	95½	95½
Atch T&SF gen 4s' 95	100¼	100
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98¼	97¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	98⅛	98⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	85	85
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100	99½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	86⅜	86
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103½	103½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	99½	99
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s' 95	106½	106⅛
Boston & Maine 5s' 67	99¾	99¾
Boston & Maine 4¾s	95	94⅞
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	33	30
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¾	101½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s' 45	111	111
Bklyn Un Gas 5s' 50	105½	105⅛
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	95¼	95¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100⅜	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅛	100
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101½	101¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s' 56	100¼	100¼
Can North 4½s '35	102¾	102¾
Can North deb 6½s' 46	119⅝	119¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	83¾	83¾
Can Pacific 4½s' 46	100½	100¼
Can Pacific 4½s' 60	97⅞	97⅝
Can Pacific 5s' 54	101¾	101¾
Can SS Ltd 6s' 42	48	48
Carolina Clin & O 5s' 38	104	104
Carolina Cen 4s	55¼	55¼
Cen Ill El&Gas 5s	99	98⅝
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98½	98½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102½	102½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	114¾	114⅜
Certainteed 5½s '48	54⅜	54⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47	97½	96¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106	106
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅜	100½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	93¼	93¼
Chicago B&Q 4s Ill div '49	100	100
Chicago B&Q 4½s '77	103⅜	103⅜
Chicago B&Q rfg 5s '71	109⅛	109⅛
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	104⅝	104⅛
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	85	85
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66	65¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	20⅝	20½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	55	55
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	82⅞	82⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	92⅝	92⅝
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	67	56¾
Chicago Railway 5s '27	61⅛	61
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	90	90
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	78	78
Chicago TeHau & SE 5s '60	74¾	74¾
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	105	105
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116¼	116¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91⅞	91¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	86	86
Cin Gas G Elec 4s '68 A	97	97
Clec CC&StL 4½s E '77	96	95⅞
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	99½	99
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	84	84
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	99⅛	99
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	99½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	99½	99½
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	22	22
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98½	98⅝
Con Gas 4½s	103⅛	103⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	36	36
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	108	107⅝
Corn Products 5s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	89½	89½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	41½	41
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	72	72
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 wi	101⅝	101⅜
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	95	94⅝
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	56	56
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104⅛	104
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	104⅝	104½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107⅝	107¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92⅝	92½
Erie RR gen 4s '96	87⅜	87⅜
Erie RR ref 5s '67	74⅞	74⅞
Erie RR gen lien	74⅞	74⅞
Erie RR gen 5s '75	74	74
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	97	97
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	15	15
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98½	98½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104⅛	104¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103½	103½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	95	95
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	74⅝	74⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	29	29
Goodrich 6s '45	62⅛	62
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91½	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107½	107¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112⅝	112¼
Great Northern 4¼s '61	99	98¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	93	92½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	93	92¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109¼	109¼
Gulf States Steel '42 5½s'50	53	53
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	103	103
Houston Oil 5½s '40	89¾	89
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78	78
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100	99¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	103
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103	102¾
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	72¼	72
Ill Central 5s '52	95	94½
Ill Central 6½s '36	106	106
Ill Central C&StL&NO 5s '63 A	75	75
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	94¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94½	94½
Interlake Iron Co	86	85
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	79	78¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	91½	90¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	89¾	84¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70¾	70¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	57	57
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	62	62
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	85	84½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	73⅝	73⅝
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	70	69½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	66¼	66
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	78¼	77⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	90½	90¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	85	84½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	70	70
Kan City P & L 4½s '57	104¾	104¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79	79
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	98½	98
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99½	99½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102½	102⅜
Laclede as 5½s D	101⅝	101⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	31	30¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s '2003	85½	85
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	103	103
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	109	109
Loew's Inc 6s' '41	98	97¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	107	106⅞
L&N uni 4s '40	99	99
L&N 1st 5s '37	102½	102½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	102½	102
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 sta	20	20
Man S W Colz 5s	9¾	99¾
Marion Steam S 6s	41	41
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94¾	94¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101⅝	101¼
Metro Water 5½s '50	52	50
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103¾	103½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104⅝	104⅝
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	80	80
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	94½	93
Mohawk & Malone 4s	93¼	93¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	80	80
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	94¼	93¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	59	58
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	84½	83⅜
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	82	81½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	81½	81½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	81⅞	81¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	75	75
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105¼	105¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	102½	102½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	74	74
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	83¼	83¼
Morris & Essex 5s '55	107⅜	107⅜
Murray Body 6½s '34	93¼	93¼
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	94	94
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102⅛	102
New Eng S&S 4½s 'B '61	107⅝	107⅝
N H Pow 4½s	102¼	102¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92⅝	92⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	69¼	69¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	74	74
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83¼	83¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101⅝	101⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	95⅝	95⅝
NYC&HR 4½s H	96⅝	96
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104⅝	104⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅜	107½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '78	64½	60½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	83	82
NY Dock Co 4s '51	72	70¼
NY Edison 5s '44	107	107
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	101⅝	101⅝
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93½	93¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	114⅞	114⅞
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	57	57
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	53½	53½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅝	105⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95½	95½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	80⅛	80⅛
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Niag Share 5½s '50	96	95
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	40	40
North Am Co 5s '61	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	102⅝	102⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104¼	104¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107⅛	107⅛
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68⅛	68⅛
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	93⅛	92⅞
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110⅛	110⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105¼	105¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¾	106⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	80	80
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106⅛	106⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106⅝	106½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	78	78
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	90	90
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	91	91
Penn P&L 4½s	99⅛	99⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	94⅝	94⅛
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	105	105
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101	100⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	90⅞	90
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104½	104
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	108½	108
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110⅛	110
Pere Marquette 5s '56	88⅝	88⅝
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	86	86
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	88½	88½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	104	103¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98⅛	98⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	80	80
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	65	65
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	99½	99
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	88⅝	88½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	64⅝	64¼
Pub Svc 4s	98⅝	98⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84½	84½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101	100¾
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	95	95
Remington Rend 5½s '47 ww	80	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	28⅝	28⅝
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	96	95⅝
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	65	62½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	52	51
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	75	74½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	74⅞	74⅞
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	84	84
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93¾	93¾
Seabd AL con 6s '45 ct	12½	12¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7¼	7⅛
Seabd AL 6s '45	13¾	13¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90¼	90
Shell Union 5s '47	75	74¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	75⅛	75
Shubert Theater 6s '42	10	10
Sinclair Cn O col 6½ '38	92	92
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97	96⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102½	102
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58	58
Smith A O 6½s '33	102⅝	102⅝
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97	97
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅝	106½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	104	103½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	95¾	95⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	92¾	92¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	93⅝	92¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	91⅛	91
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	103½	103½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99	99
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	79	78½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106¼	106¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	103½	103
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	106½	105¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅞	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	100⅞
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texas Corp 5s '44	95¼	95
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	90½	90
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	92½	92
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	55½	54⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	43¼	42⅞
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105½	105½
Union Pacific 4s '68	94¼	94
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97½	97½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100⅛	100⅛
US Rubber Co 5s '47	69⅞	69⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103⅝	103⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	68	68
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	72½	72½
Virginia Iron C&C 5s' 49	83	83
Virginia Ry 5s '62	105	105
Virginia Ry & Power 5s' 34	103⅝	103⅝
Wabash RR 4½s '78	60⅛	60
Wabash RR 1st 5s' 39	102½	102½
Wabash RR 2d 5s' 39	99	99
Wabash RR 5½s '75	72	72
Wabash RR 5s D '80	63	62
Warren Bros 6s	85½	84¼
Walworth 6s' 45	49¾	49½
Warner Bros Pict 6s' 39	45¼	44¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	106	106
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106¼	106¼
Western Electric 5s' 44	107	107
Western Maryland 4s' 52	78	78
Western Union 5s' 51	104¾	104¾
Western Union 6½s' 36	110¼	110⅛
Western Union 5s' 60	104¼	104
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103½	103
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Wilson & Co 6s' 41	94½	94¼
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	50½	50½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	97⅞	97⅝
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	98	97½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug 4	Last Aug 3
1st 4¼s '47	103.6	103.4	103.4	103.4
4th 4¼s '38	104.26	104.23	104.2C	104.25
U S 3⅜s '43 J	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.20
U S 3⅜s '43 m	102.24	102.21	102.20	102.20
U S 3⅜s '47	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.27
U S 3⅛s '49	101.14	101.13	101.14	101.14
U S 4s '54	108.3	108.3	108.3	
U S 4¼s '52	112.26	112.12	112.12	112.12

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53⅝	53½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	94	94
Antioquia 7s A '45	50	50
Antioquia 7s B '45	50	50
Antioquia 7s D '45	50	50
Antioquia III 7s '57	40	40
Antwerp 5s '58	100	100
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	84	84
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	72⅝	72⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	72	72
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	72¼	72⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	72¼	72
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	72⅝	72
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	72¼	72⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	72⅛	72
Australia 4½s '56	55	54¾
Australia 5s '55	61½	61⅝
Australia 5s '57	62	62
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	64	63
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¼	104¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	83½	80
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	62	62
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅜	100¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106	106
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109½	109⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	105¾
Berlin (City) 6s '58	45	45
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	54	53¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	52½	52½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	50	50
Bogota (City) 8s '45	70	65
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	15½	15⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	16⅝	16⅝
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	45½	45
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	52	51⅛
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	52⅜	51
Brazil (US) 8s '41	62¾	62⅛
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	65⅛	64
Bremen 7s '35	66	66
Brisbane 5s '58	47½	47½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	48	46
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	74	74
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	49⅝	48¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	69	69
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	55	55
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95¼	95¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106⅞	106⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	34	32¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	36½	36½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	40½	38⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	35	35
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	37	37
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	37	37
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	37	35¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	36⅞	36½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	52	52
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	35	35
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	52	52
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	50⅝	50⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	52	52
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	54½	54⅛
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99	99
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99⅝	99⅝
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	60⅛	60⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	90	90
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	92½	92½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	60	60
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	51	51
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	108¼	108¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95⅝	95⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅜	104¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	85⅛	85⅛
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	86⅜	86⅜
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104¼	104¼
Dutch EI 5½s Mar '53	101½	101½
Dutch EI 6s '47	101½	101⅛
Estonia Bank 7s '67	45½	45
Finland 5½s '57	75¼	75¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	76	76
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	86½	86½
Finnish A 6½s '54	80	79
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	101½	101¼
Frankfort 6½s '53	55½	54½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118⅛	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅜	124⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	65	65
Berman 7s '49	84½	83⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	55	54½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	49	48¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	48½	48
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	48	47⅝
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	65¼	65¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	57⅞	57⅞
Greek 6s '68	82	80⅝
Greek 7s '64	95⅝	95⅝
Hansa 6s '39 ww	32	32
Helsingfors 6½s '60	76	76
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	60	59⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	98½	98⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92	92
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅝	98⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93	92½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¾	98¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	98	97⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107	106⅝
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	67	67
Karstadt 6s '43	34¼	34¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	87⅛	87½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	68	66
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	77⅝	77⅜
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	76⅝	76⅝
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Medellin 6½s '54	45	45
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83½	81⅝
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	35	35
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	92	91⅝
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	92¼	92¼
New South Wales 5s '57	55	54⅝
New South Wales 5s '58	53	52
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	101	101
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	100
Norway (King) 5¼s '65	101¼	101⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¾	103
Norway (King) 6s '44	104	103⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	101¼
Norwegian El 6½s '57	93⅝	93⅝
Nuremberg 6s '52	57	56⅝
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	76½	74
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94⅝	94¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100	100
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101	101
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100⅝	100⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103⅛	103⅛
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103⅛	103⅛

Wages Hold Up Well In Food Industry

THE food industry continues a highly constructive factor in the business situation, according to latest reports on employment and wages in that field.

A survey by the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America shows that wages and salaries have been kept up to normal in 54 out of 61 companies. Of the seven that reduced employees' income four made only minor cuts ranging from 5 to 10 per cent and one reduced only executives' salaries.

In only five of the companies was there unusual unemployment, it was shown.

More than half the companies have increased advertising appropriations for 1931, and only five of them have reduced such expenditures from the 1930 levels, the survey says.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	1¾
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1½@1¾	1½@1¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28⅛c	28 c
Bar silver in London	13⅟₁₆d	13 d
Bar gold in London	84s9¾d	84s11¼d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	6½
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	5
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	15	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.86	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¼	.0392¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395	.1395½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¼	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2330	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675½	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4033	.4033	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746	.1746	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676	.2675	.268
Poland—zloty	.1126	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.0900	.0903	.193
Sweden—krona	.2677½	.2676	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1950	.1950	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2456	.2462½	..
Shanghai—tael	.3075	.3062½	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3603	.3650
Japan—yen	.4937	.4938	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stiments—dol	.5620	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2923	.2960	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0677	.0695	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2812½	.2812½	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4550	.4575	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99¾	1.00

*Par unsettled.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	41	44	Industrial	115	130
Am Union	..	25	Lafayette	23	26
Bk Yorkt'n	50	70	Liberty	..	19
Bryant Pk.	16	19	Manhattan	64½	67½
Chase	64¼	67¼	Merchants	85	95
Chat Phnx.	61	64	Midtown	6	11
City	75½	78½	People's	200	250
Columbus	150	170	Public	46¼	49¼
Commercial	230	240	Queensboro	170	..
Fifth Av	2275	2475	Straus	..	100
First, N Y.	3480	3680	Textile	40	45
Flatbush	..	95	Trade Bank	120	130
Grace	400	600	Yorkville	68	78
Harriman	1485	1585			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	190	210	Irving	31¾	33¾
Banca C I.	209	217	Kings Co	2450	2650
Banco di S	25	27	Law Tie&G.	175	185
Bk Eur T.	48	58	M'facturers	41⅛	43⅞
Bk NY&T	515	535	Midwood	61	71
Bronx	25	30	Mut Tr W.	375	400
Brooklyn	380	390	New York	141	146
C Hanover	214	219	Times Sq.	3½	5
County	32	35	Title Guar	130	135
Empire	44½	47½	Unit States	2800	3000
Fulton	300	350	West T&T	100	110
Guaranty	435	440	Westchest'r	1000	1100

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont Ill Bk	297	300	Foreman	10	15
Cent Repub	237	240	Northern	458	462
First Nat	428	431	Straus Nat	150	156

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Central	158	161	Peoples Tr.	280	288
Harris T&S	425	430	Un Chi B n	106	111
Nat Bk R.	25¾	26½			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
First Nat.	69½	71½	Merchants N.	498	505
Na Shawm't	53	54½	Sec Nationl	130	135
Atl Natnl.	60½	62	Webstr&Atls	200	210
State St Tr	300	..			

1930 WHEAT STOCKS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Stocks of 1930 wheat in interior mills and elevators on July 1 were estimated by the Agriculture Department today at 30,552,000 bushels. These stocks a year ago were 60,166,000 bushels and on July 1, 1929, were 41,546,000.

	High	Low
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	17	17
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	17	17
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	25	24¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	69	69
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	69	68¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	73¼	73
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	35	35
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103½	103¼
Prussia 6½s '51	50½	50½
Rhine Main 7s '50	70½	70⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	56	55
Rhinelbe 7s '46	56	56
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s'53	25	23¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s'68	28⅞	28
Rio G do Sul (State 7s'66	41	39½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84⅞	84⅝
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	67	64
San Paulo (City) 6½s'57	30	30
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	49¾	49¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	71½	71⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	66	62
Sao Paula (State) 8s '50	46	46
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	51¾	51¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	55½	55⅛
Saxon State 6½s '46	53½	50⅛
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106	106
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '42	63	61⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	70	70
Siemens 6½s '51	79¾	79¼
Siemens 7s '35	88	88
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	43¼	43
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	103⅞	103¾
Taiwan 5½s	93⅞	93⅞
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99⅞	99⅞
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100⅞	100¾
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	62½	62½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	84	83¾
Trondhjem 5½s '57	99¾	99¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107	107
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	52	52
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	77	76⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	82⅛	82⅛
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	98	98
Warsaw 7s '58	48	48
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	88⅝	88⅝

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
3 Affiliat Pro	19	19	19
†275 Alum Co Am	116	114	114
2 Am Cit P&LB	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4 Am C Pow A	13	12⅞	13
1 Am Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Am Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
6 Am Cyan B	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
1 Am Dept St	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Am & Fgn P war	16	15⅞	16
5 Am Founders	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
5 Am Gas & El	64⅝	64	64
1 Am G & E pf	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 Am Invest B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Am Nat Gas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4 Am Sup Power	11	10⅞	11
2 Am Ut&G B vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Am Ut & G pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
5 Anch Post F	3	2⅞	2⅞
7 Anglo-Chi Nit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13 Appalach Gas	4¼	4	4¼
4 Art Nat Gas A	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
155 †As G&El A	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
9 Atlas Util	6⅛	6	6
6 Atlas Util war	2	1⅞	2
B			
15 Bahia Corp	3⅝	3⅛	4⅝
25 †Bell Tel Can	137½	137½	137½
1 Blue Ridge	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3 Blue Ridge cvt pf	32¾	32⅝	32⅝
2 Braz Tr & Lt	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛
1 Buf N&EP pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1 Burma Ltd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Butler Bros	4½	4½	4½
C			
4 Cab R Tube vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Carman A	13	13	13
1 Carrier Corp	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
†25 Celanese pf	80	80	80
2 Cent Pub SA	10¾	10½	10½
4 Cent St El	7¼	7⅛	7¼
3 Chath Ph Al nv	14¼	14¼	14¼
†10 Childs pf	89	89	89
15 Cities Service	10	9⅞	9⅞
1 City Serv pf	64	64	64
†50 Cit Serv P 7 pf	85	85	85
6 Comstock Tun	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Cons G&E Balt	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Cont Shares pf B	19	19	19
1 Cord Corp	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Cresson Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Crocker & Wh	12	12	12
2 Cusi Mex	⅜	⅜	⅜
D			
1 Davenp Hos	17	17	17
1 Dayton Airpl	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Deere & Co	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
6 De Forest	4⅛	4	4
1 Derby Oil	3	3	3
1 Detroit Aircraft	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†50 Duke Power	103	103	103
2 Duquesne Gas	¾	¾	¾
1 Duval Tex	1½	1½	1½
E			
56 El Bond & Sh	37½	36⅞	37¼
1 El Pow As A	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
†50 Emp G&F 8pf	71	71	71
F			
1 Fairchild Av A	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Fischman Sons	1	1	1
2 Ford Mot Ltd	11	11	11
G			
1 Gardlock Pkg	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
14 Gen Th Eq cv pf	6⅛	5⅞	6
1 Golden St Co Ltd	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
11 Goldman Sachs	5½	5½	5½
†20 Gt A & P nv	207½	207½	207½
†30 Gt A & P 1pf	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
1 Guenther Rud	9	9	9
H			
*1 Holling Gold	6¼	6¼	6¼
I			
10 Imp Oil Can	12⅛	12	12
1 Insull Util	27½	27½	27½
14 Internat Pet	12⅜	12¼	12¼
1 Ital Superpow A	3	3	3
K			
15 Kolster Brandes	1¾	1¾	1¾
M			
1 MacMarr St	11	11	11
1 Mavis Bott A	2	2	2
1 May Rad & Tel	18½	18½	18½
1 Mead John	81	81	81
1 Mid West St Ut	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Mid West Util	17½	17½	17½
4 Mo Kans P L	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
†25 Moh Hud 2 pf	106	106	106
N			
30 Nat Investors	5	5	5
2 Nat P&L 6% pf	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1 Nat Service	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Nat S T Sec A	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
1 Niag Hud Pow	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Niag Hud A war	2	2	2
10 Niag Hud C war	1¾	1¾	1¾
13 Nitrate B	1½	1⅜	1⅜
3 Nor Am L & P	72½	72	72
1 Nor Am Av Awar	½	½	½
10 †Nor States P 6pf	96¼	96¼	96¼
O			
3 Ohio Oil pf	90½	90	90
1 Outbrd Mot A	4½	4½	4½
P			
1 Pac G&E 5½ pf	27	27	27
8 Pantepec Oil	½	½	½
2 Pennroad	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
1 Perryman Elec	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Petroleum war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Pub Ut Hold war	³⁄₁₆	³⁄₁₆	³⁄₁₆
†40 Pug Sd P 6 pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
R			
2 Rep Gas	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
1 Ryan Cons	2	2	2
S			
2 St Regis Pap	12½	12⅛	12½
5 Schul U 5c-$1	¼	¼	¼
2 Schiff Co	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
15 Segal Lock	6	5⅞	6
8 Sentry S Con	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Shawinigan	41	41	41
2 So Penn Oil	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
1 S W Pa Pipel	35	35	35
83 St Oil Ind	23	22¾	23
2 Starrett pf	12	12	12
1 Sylvanite Gld M Ltd	¾	¾	¾
T			
3 Technicolor	7	7	7
2 Teck Hugh Gold	6⅜	6¼	6¼
1 Texon Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
U			
1 Ungerleider Fin	28¾	28¾	28¾
46 Unit Founders	4⅞	4¾	4¾
10 United Gas	6½	6½	6½
1 Unit Gas war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6 Un Lt & Pow A	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
1 US Finish	6	6	6
1 Unit Verde (1)	9	9	9
5 Utility Equities	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Utility Equities pf	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
9 Util Pow & Lt	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
†50 Util P&L 7pf	86½	86½	86½
3 Utility & Ind	6⅜	6	6⅜
V			
6 Vacuum Oil	45	44½	44½
W			
1 Wenden Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Wil-Low Caf	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Winter Benj	½	½	½
55 Woodworth Ltd	11	10⅞	11

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Alum Co 5s '52	105	105	105
4 AmComwPw 5½s '54	61⅞	61⅝	61⅝
31 Am G&E 5s 2028	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Am P&Lt 6s 2016	105¼	105¼	105¼
23 Am Rad 4½s '47	100	100	100
5 AmRollM 4½s '33	93½	93½	93½
1 Appal Gas 6s '45	58	58	58
1 Appal Gas 6s '45B	47	47	47
23 Appal Pow 5s '56	104¼	104	104
2 Asso Elec 4½s '53	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
14 Asso G&E 5s '50	66¾	66⅛	66¾
20 Asso G&E 5s '68	68	67¾	67¾
2 Asso G&E 4½s '48	65	65	65
17 Asso G&E 4½s '49C	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
2 AssoTelUt 5½s '44C	83⅞	83¾	83¾
8 AssoT&T 5½s '55A	88⅝	88½	88½
4 Birm Gas 5s '59	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 CentArizL&P 5s '60	100½	100½	100½
1 CentIllPS 4½s '67F	93½	93½	93½
1 CentP&L 5s'56	93¼	93¼	93¼
22 CentPbSvc 5½s'49	72	72	72
2 Cent St El 5½s '54	66½	66½	66½
4 CentStP&L 5½s '53	63¾	63⅝	63¾
5 Cin St C 5½'52A	85½	85½	85½
5 Cities Ser 5s '66	59¾	59¾	59¾
37 Cities Ser 5s '50	62¼	61¾	61¾
19 Cities SerG 5½s'42	66¼	66	66¼
5 Cities SerP 5½s'52	78¼	78½	78½
2 Com'lth Ed 6s '43	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
22 Con Pow 4½s'58	104¼	104¼	104¼
16 Con G&E 5s'58A	84⅝	84½	84⅝
4 Eas UtIn5s'54 A	57½	57¼	57¼
10 ElP&Lt 5s 2030	85	84¾	85
2 Fires Cot M 5s '48	87	87	87
1 Fla P&L 5s '54	89¾	89¾	89¾
6 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	89½	89⅜	89½
1 Gatineau Pow 6s '41	82	82	82
2 Gen Mot Acc 5s'33	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
10 Gen Pub Util 6s '31	87	87	87
15 Geo Pow 5s '67	103	102⅞	103
5 Glidden Co 5½s '35	88	87½	87½
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	102	102	102
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	102½	102½	102½
2 Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	99	99	99
2 Houst Lt&P 4½s'78D	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Ill Pow & Lt 5s '56 C	98	98	98
2 Ill Pow & Lt 5½s'57	92	92	92
1 Ill Pow & Lt 6s '53 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Indiana Ser 5s A '63	83	83	83
19 Insull Util I 6s'400 B	83⅞	83	83⅞
1 Inters Pow 5s '57	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Iowa-Neb Lt&P 5s'57	95	95	95
1 Jersey CJ&L 5s'47 B	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5 Kan P&Lt 5s B '57	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 Kelvinator 6s'36 xw	105	105	105
4 Kop G&C 5½s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Kop G&C 5s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Lehigh PS 6s2026A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Mass Gas 5½s '46	105	105	105
1 Mass Gas 5s '55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Mid WUt 5s '32	97	97	97
3 Mil GLt 4½s '67	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
16 Min P&L4½s'50	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5 Mil LH&P 5s'51A	105	105	105
2 Nat El P 5s '78	69⅝	69	69⅝
30 Nat P&L 5s2030B	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝
4 Nat PuSv 5s '78	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
30 Nat Steel 5s '56	91⅝	91⅛	91⅛
8 Nat Tea 5s '35	97	96¾	97
40 Neb Po 4½s '81	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 N E G&E 5s '50	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 N E G&El 5s '47	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
18 N Y P&L 4½s '67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Nia Falls P 6s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 N In PS 5s '66	105	105	105
1 N OhP&L5½s'51	104½	104½	104½
2 N State Pw5½s'40	103	103	103
4 N Stat Pow 4½s'61	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
1 Ohio Edison 5s'60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ohio Pw 4½s'56 D	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Okla G&E 5s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Osgood 6s'38	50½	50½	50½
6 Pac G&El 4½s'57 E	102	101¾	102
5 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	102	102	102
1 Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pac Pb Serv 5s'36	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Penn C P&L 4½s'77	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Penn El 4s'71 F	91½	91½	91½
2 Penn O Ed 5½'s59B	101½	101½	101½
1 Penn W&P 4½s'68B	100¾	100¾	100¾
36 Peo G L&C 4s'81 B	95⅞	95⅝	95¾
1 Phil El Pw 5½s'72	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Piedmnt El 6½s'60A	75¼	75¼	75¼
6 Potomac Ed 4½s'67F	97⅞	97¾	97¾
1 Pb Ser N Ill 4½'80E	99½	99½	99½
2 Pb Ser N Ill 4½'81F	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Pb Ser Okla 5s'57 D	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Reliance Man 5s'54A	78½	78½	78½
7 Rep Gas 6s'45 A	87¼	86½	86½
4 Safe H Wat 4½s'79	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
7 S Ant Pb Ser 5's58 B	100	99¾	100
5 Shaw W&P4½s '67 A	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
10 Shaw W&P4½s 70D	97	97	97
1 Shaw W&P 5s 70C	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 SEP&L 6s 2025 Axw	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 So Cal Ed 5s'51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 So Cal Ed 5s '54	105½	105½	105½
1 Sou Car Pow 5s '57	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Sou'west D 6½s'38ww	34	34	34
2 Sou'west N Gas 6s45	43	43	43
1 Stand G&E 6s'35 con	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Stand G&E 6s'51	99	99	99
5 Stand G&E 6s'66	97½	97½	97½
4 Stand P&Lt 6s'57	95	95	95
5 Superpower Ill4½s68	91	91	91
3 Swift&Co 5s '40	102	102	102
1 Swift&Co 5s '44	104	104	104
1 Tex El Serv 5s '60	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Tex Gas Util 6s'45	50	50	50
3 Tri Util 5s '79	19	19	19
1 Union G Corp 5s50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Un Lgt&Ry 5½s '52	90½	90½	90½
4 U S Rub 6s '33	91½	91⅛	91½
2 U S Rub 6½s'34	75	75	75
2 Van Sweringen 6s'35	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
1 Virg Pb Ser 5½s'46A	97½	97½	97½
2 West News Del 6s'44	44	43½	43½

FOREIGN BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	12:30
4 Bogta Mtg Bk 7s'47n	50	50	50
3 Buen Airs Pr 7½s'47	70	70	70
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'31	42¾	42	42
1 Com Priv Bk 5½s'37	57	57	57
2 Danish Con 5½s'55	99½	99½	99½
5 Danish Con 5s'53	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Danzig Port 6½s '52	60	60	60
28 Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	51½	51½	51½
6 Ger Cons Mun 6s'47	48½	47⅞	48
4 Hamburg El 5½s'38	48¾	48	48¼
2 It Sup Pw 6s'63 Axw	64½	64½	64½
5 Mnsfld M&S 7'41xw	55	55	55
1 RuhrGas 6½s '53A	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Russ 6½s ctf NC '19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5 SaxPbWks 5s '32	72	70	70

† Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. a Plus extra. b Plus 10 per cent in stock. e Paid last year. f Payable in stock. g Partly extra. h Plus 5 per cent in stock. k Paid so far this year. j Partly stock. r Cash or stock.

RADIO-KEITH-ORPHEUM NET SHOWS BIG DROP

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $583,664 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., and subsidiary preferred dividends, equal to 25 cents a share on 2,328,250 no-par shares of class A stock, compared with $1,764,644 or 76 cents a share on the class A stock in the first half of 1930.

For the quarter ended June 30 net loss was $429,554 after taxes, charges and subsidiary preferred dividends, contrasting with net of $1,013,218 or 43 cents a share on the class A stock in the preceding quarter and net of $157,022 or 6 cents a share on the class A in the June quarter of 1930.

MACK TRUCKS PROFIT

Mack Trucks, Inc., had net profit of $127,411 in the second quarter, equal to 16 cents a share, contrasting with a loss of $178,737 in the preceding quarter. For the first half year the net loss of $51,326 compared with profit of $1,900,633, or $2.49 a share, in the like period of 1930. In the June quarter last year net profit was $1,409,924, or $1.85 a share.

ANTHRACITE PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Anthracite operators advanced the price 30 cents a ton, the usual seasonal advance. This restores 30 cents of the 60-cent reduction April 1 and is expected to be a forerunner of further advances Sept. 1 and Oct. 1.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug 4	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	.64½	.66	1.02¼
Corn, 2 yellow	.74⅛	.71⅝	1.08⅝
Oats, 2 white	.36⅛	.37½	.49½
Flour	4.20	4.40	5.30
Beef family	12.75	13.50	*24.00
Pork	21.75	21.75	30.50
Lard	.0820	.0810	.11
Cotton, mid up	.0816	.0890	.1310
Zinc	.0385	.0387	.0450
Iron	17.01	17.01	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.0762½	.0775	.11
Tin	.2420	.2420	.3020
Rubber	.0575	.0590	.1025
Sugar	.0475	.0475	.0460
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0550
Print cloth	.0330	.0462½	.0525

No. 1 in a series, "Promoting Recovery"

Leading the Way Back

Q. *"How do you find Business?"*
A. *"By Going after it."*

Such is the enterprising answer to a question that is notably current. Employees and dealers in the areas served by the Associated Gas and Electric System answered it by setting a new record during their recent six weeks' refrigerator sales campaign.

19,489 Refrigerators Sold in Six Weeks

Customers in the area served by the Associated System purchased 19,489 automatic refrigerators during this period. This is more than they purchased during a similar campaign last year when the Associated System sold the largest number of refrigerators ever sold by a utility group in a single campaign.

About half or 9,592 of these sales in the recent campaign, were made by dealers who were assisted by a plan of cooperation established by the Associated New Business Department.

Stability from Domestic Use

Growing domestic use of electricity from sale of appliances increases the natural stability of the industry. Stability from this source is becoming even more pronounced. During 1930, use of electricity in homes accounted for 33⅓% of the revenues of the industry compared to 28% in 1921.

This trend of the electric industry is of interest to those seeking sound investments with growth possibilities. The achievement of dealers in cooperation with employees of the Associated System in the face of conditions generally unfavorable to business expansion shows that the utilities are an important influence in leading the way back to business recovery.

• • •

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We have placed loans on Atlanta property for more than 50 years. These loans aggregate millions of dollars. During this long period and with this large investment, we have had less than a dozen foreclosures, with no loss to lenders.

Atlanta is growing rapidly. Apparently we have weathered the storm better than cities of equal size, and certainly better than larger cities.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ROQUE TOURNEY AT WINONA LAKE

Hoagland Wins Twice and Loses Once on Opening Day—Wet Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 4—A new United States roque champion is in the making at Winona Lake, where the annual tournament of the American Roque League got under way Monday afternoon. Roque stars from many states have arrived or are en route here to enroll for play in one of three divisions. The first, or championship division, will be made up of former national champions, runners-up in previous tourneys and players who have been strong contenders in various divisional tournaments. The ambition of every roque player is to gain possession of a championship medal.

First Division Players

Last year 17 players competed in the first division. The class this year is expected to be equally large. Players already entered in the first division include the following: W. A. Rounds of Cleveland, runnerup in the annual winter tournament in Florida; Fred Pormeleau of Long Beach, Calif., who finished third in the Pacific coast tournament in February; W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, Ill., president of the roque league; Chester R. Zimmerman of Warsaw; Dr. I. H. Scott, Kent, Ohio, who graduated into the first division after winning in the second last year; Erwin Cranfill of Willow Branch, Ind., national secretary, and G. J. Poth, Dayton, Ohio.

Additional players are expected from California and from other roque centers. George Atkinson of Cleveland, who finished a close second last year, is expected early in the week. H. H. Woods of Cleveland, third-place winner in 1930, also is coming to make another bid for the title. Entries may be made any time during the first week of the tournament.

Play on Covered Courts

Second division entries to date include Eugene Brown, Peoria, Ill.; E. J. Moser, Warsaw; G. T. Franklin, Chicago; C. A. Munson, Minneapolis; Harry Howard, Lakeside, Ohio.

Wet courts slowed down play on the opening day. This confined games to three covered courts. The scores follow:

First Division

W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 27.

W. H. Hoagland, 32; Dr. I. H. Scott, Kent, Ohio, 14.

W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 32; C. R. Zimmerman, 14.

Fred Pormeleau, Long Beach, Calif., 32; W. H. Hoagland, 5.

C. R. Zimmerman, 32; Dr. I. H. Scott, 17.

Second Division

C. A. Munson, Minneapolis, Minn., 32; E. F. Moser, Warsaw, 26.

E. F. Moser, 32; Eugene Brown, Peoria, Ill., 18.

G. T. Franklin, Chicago, 32; Eugene Brown, 15.

MRS. MOODY HEADS WIGHTMAN CUP TEAM

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Mrs. F. S. Moody Jr., née Helen Wills, once more heads the selected list for the United States team in the Wightman Cup match, against the women of Great Britain, to be played this coming Friday and Saturday on the stadium courts at Forest Hills. By the announcement of the United States Lawn Tennis Association international play committee, made yesterday, the former champion, with five associates will compete in the five singles and two doubles matches which constitute the tie.

The donor of the trophy, Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., who as Hazel Hotchkiss, won the United States title many times, is to be the captain, while the balance of those named will be equally divided between the Pacific Coast, with Helen Margaret Jacobs of Berkeley, and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, and the Atlantic seaboard, with Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., also a former Wightman Cup and international star as Marion Zinderstein, and Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass.

The exact part which each will play in the series will not be settled until Wednesday, when the two singles leaders, who will play a round-robin, as well as the third singles player, and the doubles pairs, will be announced and the draw made.

REDS HANDED FOURTH STRAIGHT SHUT-OUT

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	64	38	.628
New York	54	43	.557
Chicago	55	45	.550
Brooklyn	55	48	.534
Boston	47	50	.485
Pittsburgh	46	50	.479
Philadelphia	40	60	.400
Cincinnati	37	64	.366

RESULTS AUG. 3

Chicago 8, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (postponed).

The Chicago Cubs gained in the National League race on Monday by defeating the Cincinnati Reds, 8 to 0, in the only contest played in the senior circuit. The Cubs are now only one-half a game behind the New York Giants, who hold second place. The game scheduled between St. Louis and Pittsburgh was postponed because of rain. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

The Reds suffered their fourth straight shut-out when Bob Smith held them to five scattered hits. The losers have not scored a run in 40 innings and have tied a major league record for consecutive shut-outs. Two other clubs, the Boston Braves of 1906 and the Reds of 1908, were blanked four times in a row. The Cubs gave Smith good support. Silas Johnson, who started for the Reds, was driven from the game in the seventh inning by a five-run rally. Kolp finished for the losers. Vince Barton, young Chicago outfielder, hit his first major league home run in the third inning with Woody English on base. The score:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	x	8	10	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Smith and Hemsley; Johnson, Kolp and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Klem, Donnelly and Stark. Time—1h. 54m.

Royals Capture Dominion Title

DOMINION FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION SERIES

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
New Westminster Royals	2	0	5	0
Toronto Scottish	0	2	0	5

(Best two out of three)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 4—Football teams may come and football teams may go, but many a moon will have waned before Winnipeggers forget the 1931 "remnant" New Westminster Royals, who yesterday afternoon on the battle-scarred pitch at Carruthers Park, finally turned back the eastern threat to win the Dominion title with a 3-to-0 victory over the Toronto Scottish.

It was the second game of the finals, and having won the first game, played last Thursday, the gallant coast eleven writes a new record on the pages of the book of D. F. A. history by having won three championships in four years.

Six thousand fans breathlessly watched the white-shirted aggregation of players yesterday afternoon, and as even score was rung up stood and cheered admiringly. It took 22 minutes of hard play in the first half to score the opening goal.

Stobart Paves Way

Dickie Stobart, the veteran of the team by his own admission, figured prominently in the play leading up to the all-important goal. From a corner kick, well taken by Adam Kerr, Stobart gained and headed in, Halliwell punched clear, and Davie Turner, captain and master tactician, gained eight yards out and slammed in a shot which gave the goalie no chance.

After 11 minutes play in the second half, Ernie Hammond, who has figured in the scoring of every game played in Winnipeg, sent in the second goal, while Findler registered the third at 31 minutes.

It was a game of features, but the work of Art Halliwell, Toronto goalie, will remain long in the memory of the crowd present. Haliwell, rotund and strongly reminiscent of Foulke, of English international fame, saved his team from at least a 6 to 0 defeat.

Sanford Just as Safe

At the other end Sanford was just as safe as Halliwell. He did not have as much to do; but what he did do he did remarkably well. Three times he was hopelessly beaten, but good fortune intervened in behalf of the British Columbians. In the first half at the 25-minute mark Stevens, who failed to show the good form expected at center for the Scots, drove a low one six inches outside the upright with Sanford at the other end of the goal,

About half way through the second half one of the Scottish forwards ruined a fine move when he pulled the ball down with his hands, but before the play was called back he sped on and drove a fast low ball to goal, which beat Sanford but struck the base of the far upright. Bill Hetherington, referee, handled the game splendidly. The summary:

Royals—Sanford, g; Hogg and Make peace, fullbacks; Trotter, Stoddart and Stobart, halfbacks; Kerr, Findler, Hammond, Turner and Dheasum, forwards.

Toronto Scottish—Halliwell, g; Connor and McDonald, fullbacks; Graham, Somers and Weir, halfbacks; Manson, Cairns, Stevens, Rossitter and McIntyre, forwards.

Score—New Westminster Royals 3, Toronto Scottish 0. Goals—Turner, Hammond, Findler for Royals. Referee—Bill Hetherington.

BRITISH YACHTS LEAD AMERICANS

COWES, Eng., Aug. 4 (AP)—United States yachts competing in the Royal London Yacht Club's regatta failed to win any of the races on yesterday's card but made a good showing.

Dorade, Olin J. Stephens's little yawl, which won the recent transatlantic race from Newport to Plymouth, finished second in the 30-to-45 foot handicap class the British racer Clymene won.

Griggs A. Cunningham's Lucie did well to get a third in the six-meter class. The crack British boat Felma won with Prudence second.

G. E. Roosevelt's transatlantic racer Mistress finished second in the handicap race for boats between 45 and 60 feet, but because of doubt as to her exact measurements the prize was withheld, pending a check.

Yesterday's regatta was sailed in a half gale.

TOLAN EASILY WINS SPRINTS IN CANADA

CORNWALL, Ont., Aug. 4 (AP)—Eddie Tolan, sprint star from the University of Michigan, won both the 100 and 220-yard dashes at the Canadian Legion track and field meet here yesterday.

Tolan equaled the Canadian record of 9 4-5s. for the 100 in beating Ralph Adams of Hamilton, Ont., to the tape by eight yards. He scored even more easily in the 220.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	64	44	.593
Louisville	54	53	.505
Indianapolis	53	51	.510
Columbus	53	53	.500
Kansas City	52	53	.495
Milwaukee	50	53	.485
Minneapolis	51	55	.481
Toledo	46	61	.430

RESULTS AUG. 3

Indianapolis 6, Toledo 3.
Columbus at Louisville (postponed).

O'ROURKE TO MANAGE MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4 (AP)—Louis Nahin, president of the Milwaukee American Association baseball team, said yesterday Frank O'Rourke, infielder from the St. Louis Browns, would replace Marty Berghammer as manager of the Milwaukee team.

GREAT BRITAIN ADDS TO LEAD

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Aug. 4 (AP)—Great Britain increased its lead yesterday in the international model yacht championship to 78 points. Belgium is second with 66, United States third with 54 and France, 42. Yesterday's races were sailed in squally weather.

TWO VICTORIES BY ATHLETICS

Grove and Earnshaw Twice Defeat Senators —Yanks Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	76	38	.731
Washington	63	39	.618
New York	59	41	.590
Cleveland	49	53	.480
St. Louis	43	56	.434
Boston	40	61	.396
Chicago	37	62	.374
Detroit	38	65	.369

RESULTS AUG. 3

Philadelphia 3, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 6, Washington 5.
New York 9, Boston 8.
Detroit 7, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 3.

The pennant race in the American League became even more one-sided on Monday when the leading Philadelphia Athletics took both ends of a double-header from the second-place Washington Senators, 3 to 2 and 6 to 5. The New York Yankees gained on the Senators by winning from the Boston Red Sox, 9 to 8. Detroit bettered its chances of getting out of the cellar by triumphing over Chicago, 7 to 2. Cleveland more firmly gripped fourth place, defeating St. Louis, 5 to 3.

Bob Grove out-pitched Sam Jones and Bump Hadley in the first game and won his twenty-second victory of the season and his thirteenth straight. The Senators touched him for 11 hits, two more than the A's made off Jones and Hadley. The champions scored all of their runs in the third inning, while the Senators bunched five of their hits in the eighth for two runs. George Earnshaw pitched the second contest for the Athletics and won when Phil Todt hit a home run in the eighth inning. Two other homers, one by Al Simmons and the other by Jimmy Foxx with one man on base, also helped Earnshaw. Carl Fischer went five innings for the losers and Brown finished. In the second game, Sam West made four hits in four times at bat for the Senators.

Boston Pitching Weak

The Yankees took advantage of weak Boston pitching. Manager Shauno Collins of the Red Sox used five pitchers, who gave 10 bases on balls. Two errors let in three Yankee runs. Ed Wells started for New York, but left the game in the seventh inning. Johnson and later Gomez saw service for the winners. Bill Dickey led New York's attack with a double and two singles. Earl Combs scored three runs, made one hit and was given three bases on balls. Jack Rothrock was the batting star of the day, however, hitting two singles, two doubles and a home run in five times up for the Red Sox. He accounted for four Boston runs. Earl Webb hit his fiftieth and fifty-first doubles of the season.

George Connally of Cleveland, a veteran, held the Browns to eight hits, which he kept scattered in the pinches. Wallace Hebert, another recruit, started for the losers, but was forced to retire after the seventh inning. George Blaeholder finished. The Indians bunched hits in the second, third, fourth and ninth innings for runs. The Browns pushed across one in the first and then Storti, third baseman, hit a homer with one on in the third. Bob Seeds made three hits for the Indians, two of them doubles. Fred Schulte made three singles for the Browns.

Tigers Hit Red Faber

The Tigers touched Red Faber for seven hits and five runs in the eighth inning, to break a tie and drive the veteran spitballer out of the game. For seven innings, Faber and Earl Whitehill had staged a pitcher's battle, each team having scored twice during the early innings. Detroit's two runs in the second came on Alexander's single and a home run by Quellich. Four White Sox hits in the third tied the score. Stone, Quellich and Owen each made two hits for the Tigers.

AT PHILADELPHIA

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	11	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	1

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Jones, Hadley and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Moriarty, Nallin and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 1m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	x	6	9	1
Washington	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	11	1

Batteries—Earnshaw and Cochrane; Fischer, Brown and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Nallin, Van Grafian and Moriarty. Time—1h. 45m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	9	12	1
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	0	8	16	2

Batteries—Wells, Johnson, Gomes and Dicker; Durham, Morris, McLaughlin, Gaston and Berry. Winning pitcher—Wells. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Geisel. Time—2h. 16m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	12	0
St. Louis	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Connally and Sewell; Hebert, Blaeholder and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Hebert. Umpires—Campbell and Owens. Time—2h. 16m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	x	7	12	0
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Whitehill and Grabowski, Hayworth; Faber, Wehde and Grube. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Ormsby and McGowan. Time—1h. 36m.

POLISH OARSWOMEN WIN AT GREENWICH

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Eng., Aug. 4—The Polish rowing girls, who on Saturday defeated England's representatives at Putney in races for single sculls and fours, with a coxswain, repeated their successes here yesterday before a crowd of some 20,000 spectators. Miss Janina Grabicka, Poland, confirmed a previous win over Miss Enid Chamberlain, and once again there was an "incident" during a race. Saturday Miss Chamberlain finished first, but was disqualified for having accidentally fouled her rival, and yesterday the Englishwoman was leading by nearly a length about 200 yards from the finish when she "caught a crab" and dropped her scull, and Miss Grabicka sculled home to win comfortably by four lengths.

In a four-oar race England, represented by a crew from Isleworth, lost by half a length and probably would not have lost at all if the crew had not stopped rowing early in the race to claim a foul which they thought had arisen from the boats being too close together. The protest was overruled.

The double success of the Polish girls, following achievements of their compatriots in other spheres of sport, points a lesson that Poland is developing rapidly as a power in international athletics.

A. P. Freeman Has Been at It Again

Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTERBURY, Eng., Aug. 4—The limelight, please, for A. P. Freeman. The veteran Kent "googly" bowler, whose diminutive stature has earned him the nickname of "Tich" (the famous comedian of former days "Little Tich," gave sports fans in Britain this label for all their small-sized heroes), has been at it again—well and truly. Saturday he captured seven wickets for 59 runs, bringing his aggregate for the season above 200 for the fourth successive year; yesterday he took eight more for 35, which explains how Somersetshire came to be defeated by eight wickets after a day and a half's play here in the opening fixture of the famous Canterbury "cricket week."

In cricket's long, absorbing history, Freeman is one of the giants with a chapter to himself. In 1928 he improved upon Thomas Richardson's long-standing record total of 290 wickets for the season of 1895—Freeman credited himself with 304—in 1929 he took 267 and in 1930 he captured 275, bringing his aggregate for the four seasons, 1927 to 1930, beyond that of Richardson's four years, 1894 to 1897. Richardson's total, regarded as one of cricket's greatest wonders, was 1005, and Freeman's four-year figure was 1027. Now Freeman has bettered his own four-seasonal record by taking at least 1056 wickets, from 1928 to 1931. No other player has ever captured 200 wickets in each of four successive campaigns, and the only man who has ever done so four times during his career is C. W. L. Parker, Gloucestershire, who took 206 in 1922, 204 in 1924, 222 in 1925 and 213 in 1926.

Freeman's latest remarkable performance—15 wickets for 94 runs against Somersetshire—is his best this season. The visitors' first innings ended for 122, top scorer being C. C. Case with 34, and Kent, in reply, hit 145, whereof the vice-captain, B. H. Valentine, collected 38; L. W. G. Ames, England's wicket-keeper, 28; A. P. F. Chapman, former skipper of the national side, 24. Somerset's second venture was a debacle, and at the conclusion of the rapid procession of batsmen to and from the pavilion the scoreboard showed only 67. Kent then needed 45 runs for victory, and obtained them at the cost of two wickets.

OLYMPIC RULES IN FOUR LANGUAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4—Fifty thousand copies of rule books for the Xth Olympiad, to be held here during July and August, 1932, are being distributed to the National Olympic Committees of 57 countries.

The books contain rules governing 15 branches of sport in which competitions will be held, and have been printed in English, French, German, and Spanish. Publication of the books is reported to be one of the activities of the Olympic sports technical department, of which William M. Henry is director.

ARCHERY

THE third annual open championship tournament of the Worcester Archery Club was held recently at Worcester. Club championships were decided at this time also. The men shot a Single York and a Single American, the ladies a Single National and a Single Columbia, and the juniors a single Worcester Round and a Single Junior American Round. Seventy-three archers took part, six more than last year. Awards were based on the totals of score and hits in the York Round, and score only in the American Round, and totals of score and hits in the National Round, and score only in the Columbia Round, and scores only in the Junior round.

The championship for the men was won by Andrew L. Brush of Cos Cob, Conn., E. A. A. champion, with a total score of 1154. A. W. Dick, the 1930 champion, took fourth place. Mrs. Philip H. Ball of Deerfield, who had won the open title twice previously, led the field of ladies with a score of 784, and in consequence won permanent possession of the open championship trophy. Bertha Schwenger of Buffalo, N. Y., was second with 718, and Mrs. Albert Hooker of Springfield third with 665. Madeleine Taylor of Newton Center, E. A. A. junior champion, won easily with a score of 1268 over Eugene L. Heilicker of Bristol, R. I., who scored 1188. Miss Taylor's score was the highest score registered by any archer on the field and established a new club record for the juniors.

ROBINS PURCHASE SOUTHERN

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 4 (AP)—The sale of Denny Southern, outfielder, to the Brooklyn Robins was announced yesterday by the Baltimore Club of the International League. The Orioles are to receive an unannounced sum of money for Southern and a player is to be delivered in the spring. Southern is to report to Brooklyn today. He has a batting average of .333, which includes 22 doubles, six triples and 14 home runs. He has stolen 33 bases.

FORMER CHAMPION LEADS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4 (AP)—Willis Hunter, Montebello (Calif.) professional and former British amateur champion, yesterday led southern California qualifiers for four places in the United States Professional Golfers Association championship, shooting 76—73—149 for 36 holes. The other qualifiers were: Jimmy Costello, Inglewood, 153; Marvin Clawson, Los Angeles, 154; Ed Gayer, Los Angeles, 156.

BROTHERS IN PLAYOFF

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 4 (AP)—Al Collins and Ed Gibson, both of Kansas City, qualified here yesterday for the United States professional Golfers' Association tournament at Providence, R. I., next month. Collins shot morning and afternoon rounds of 75 for 150. Gibson and his brother, Leland, tied, with 152s but Ed won the playoff after 11 holes. His 152 consisted of a pair of 76s.

FIVE-YEAR FOOTBALL CONTRACT

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4 (AP)—A five-year football contract has been signed by the University of Tennessee and Duke University, Paul B. Parker, Tennessee athletic director, announced yesterday. The new contract, which validates an original one-year agreement, calls for games in Knoxville in 1931, 1932 and 1934. The Vols will meet Duke in Durham, N. C., in 1933 and 1934.

MEADOW CLUB TENNIS STARTS

Entry List of 64 Cut to 32 on Opening Day at Southampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 4—Practically every American eligible for the United States championships, with the lone exception of Francis X. Shields, who is not yet back from Europe, was competing yesterday among the 64 players in the first round of the annual invitation tennis tournament for men of the Meadow Club, and at the end of the day the 32 survivors included 15 of the first 20 in the national ranking.

John H. Doeg, the United States champion, heads the list, having sent in a late entry when he decided that he was not yet in shape to defend his title without further tournament practice, while Sidney B. Wood Jr., winner last year, George M. Lott Jr., Wilmer L. Allison Jr., John W. Van Ryn, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Sea Bright winner, were all engaged in play during the day.

Of the stars, only Lott, opposing young Martin Buxby of Miami, Fla., and the University of Texas, and Bryan Grant Jr., the mighty atom at Atlanta, who encountered Edward W. Feibleman, the former Harvard star, now of New York, failed to come through in straight sets. Lott lost his first set, to win at 2—6, 6—2, 6—0, while Grant was carried to 11—13, 6—3, 6—1 by the careful play of Feibleman.

One of the longest matches in point of games ever staged in American tennis play was staged by two local competitors, when Percy Melville and John H. Stafford battled through 80 games before the former won, 12—10, 4—6, 25—23. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION MEN'S TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—First Round

John H. Doeg, Orange, N. J., defeated Irwin A. Powell, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Edgar D. Yeomans, Washington, defeated George S. Patterson, New York, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Gregory S. Mangin, New York, defeated William Bragaw, Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—3.

David H. Jones, New York, defeated Daniel Daley, Southampton, 6—3, 6—3.

Lieut. John Helms, U. S. A., defeated H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Theodore Eggman, East St. Louis, Ill., defeated George H. Miles Jr., Sea Bright, 8—6, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, defeated Clarence J. Dauphinot, Southampton, 6—2, 6—0.

Keith B. Gledhill, Pasadena, defeated Carl Gray, New York, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Armand-L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, won from Howard Voshell, Kew Gardens, 10—8, 4—6, default.

Richard T. Murphy, Syracuse, defeated Casper H. Nannes, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Frank M. Bonneau, New York, defeated Reginald H. Pincke Jr., Southampton, 7—5, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., Forest Hills, defeated E. Mauran Beals, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, won from W. Palmer Dixon, Cedarhurst, by default.

Gustave H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated E. Clarence Chaffee, Southampton, 6—2, 6—3.

George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla., 2—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Jerome Lang, New York, defeated Lucien J. B. LaCoste, San Antonio, Texas, 6—3, 7—5.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated Harold MacGuffin, Philadelphia, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.

Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated E. W. Feibleman, New York, 11—13, 6—3, 6—3.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated Bryan Hamlin, East Hampton, 6—3, 6—3.

Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Norcross Tilney, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Eugene H. MacCauliff, Yonkers, defeated William B. Reese, Atlanta, 6—4, 6—1.

Dr. Herbert Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—3, 7—5.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Henry S. Moore, White Plains, N. Y., 6—1, 7—5.

Edward McKnight, Springfield, Mass., defeated Fred S. Bagga, New York, 6—3, 18—16.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Harold Blauer, Flushing, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2.

Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, defeated Edward W. Burns, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

Clayton Lee Burwell Jr., Charlotte, N. C., defeated Frank Bowden, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Lester C. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Dr. Carl H. Fischer, Philadelphia, 6—3, 15—13.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Victor Hockmeyer, Southampton, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Percy Melville, Southampton, defeated John W. Stafford, Southampton, 12—10, 4—6, 25—23.

VETERANS FIRST IN 500-MILE RACE

SHERBROOKE, Que., Aug. 4 (AP)—The veteran team of Arthur Newton of South Africa and Pete Gavuzzi of Southampton, Eng., yesterday covered the 50-mile lap from St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke in 5h. 40m. to capture first place in elapsed time in the second annual 500-mile relay race from Montreal to Quebec and return.

Second place in yesterday's lap and also in the race went to the Finns, Fager and Kokela, while Sunday's leaders, Joie Ray of Chicago and M. B. McNamara of Brisbane, Australia, were third.

Yesterday's lap time and total elapsed time:

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Gavuzzi-Newton	5	40		10	49	3
Fager-Kokela	6	17	22	11	24	22
Ray-McNamara	6	24	2	11	30	47
Hoey-Wanttinen	6	59		12	38	27

YOUNG WINS FIVE-MILE SWIM

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 4 (AP)—George Young of Toronto won a five-mile swim by 300 yards from George Blagden of Memphis, Tenn., in Lake Ontario yesterday. Margaret Ravior, winner of the 1930 women's swim at the Canadian National Exhibition, was third. Young's time was 1h. 51m. 30s. Milton C. Potts, London, Ont., was fourth and Anne Priller Benoit, New York, fifth. Sam Shields, Miami, Fla., and Evelyn Armstrong, Detroit, both contenders during the early part of the race, were forced to withdraw. The lake temperature was 54 degrees.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	63	48	.568
Rochester	62	48	.564
Montreal	63	50	.558
Baltimore	63	53	.543
Toronto	59	58	.504
Reading	50	63	.442
Buffalo	49	64	.434
Jersey City	45	71	.388

RESULTS AUG. 3

Reading 4, Newark 3.
Toronto 5, Montreal 0.
Toronto 4, Montreal 1.
Buffalo 9, Rochester 5.

CLARK RETURNED TO BRAVES

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4 (AP)—Return of Earle Clark, outfielder, to Boston of the National League, which had released him on option to the Kansas City Club of the American Association, was announced today by George Muehlebach, president of the Blues.

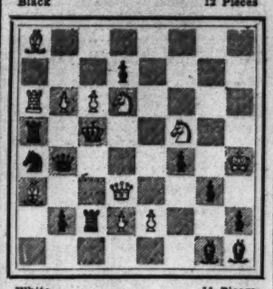
CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1327

By K. A. K. Larsen

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

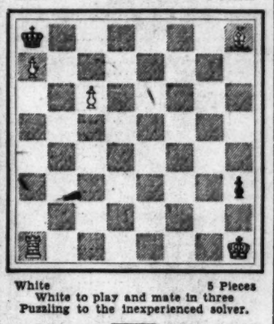
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1328

By Olcott Vail

(First Publication)

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Puzzling to the inexperienced solver.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1325.	Kt-Kt5	
No. 1326. 1.	B-B3	P-B3
2.	QxB	
1.	———	R-R4, etc.
2.	Q-QB4	PxKt
1.	———	others
2.	Q-Q5	

End-Game No. 54. 1 Kt-Q5, R-B5; 2 P-Kt7, K-B2; 3 P-Kt8(Q), KxQ; 4 P-Kt7 and the R is lost! If 1 . . . R-QR5; 2 B-B5, P-B7; 3 Kt-B6ch, K-Q; 4 BxP and wins. If 2 . . . R-B4; 3 P-Kt7, K-B3; 4 P-Kt8(Q)ch, KxQ; 5 Kt-B6ch!

END-GAMES

Here is a comparatively modern combination, from the Baden-Baden tournament of 1925. Bogoljubow, white, is about to confound Mieses, his opponent. Not easy to see and profound in some of the implications!

End-Game No. 55

By Bogoljubow-Mieses

Black 12 Pieces

White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

S. Flohr and O. Stolitz played a return match recently at Prague. Flohr reversed the Goteborg result, winning 4 to 1 with three draws.

We understand that the Pacific coast now has a chess magazine, the Chess Reporter, but only know that it originates at Beverly Hills, Calif., and that its slogan is, "An international chess congress during the Olympiad festival of 1932."

The July British Chess Magazine carries an interesting account of the chess activities at Oldham Secondary School. One hundred and ninety of the 329 boys in the school belong to the chess club, which has many matches and tournaments to encourage further improvement.

The Capablanca-Euwe match is for the most part uneventful and discouraging to those of Capablanca's supporters who would like to see him cast caution to the winds and really try to win. But he does not. So certain is he that the royal game is a draw for the asking, and so respectful is he of his opponent's skill, that every game has as its theme Euwe trying to win from Capablanca, rather than Capablanca trying to show the world that his loss to Alekhine a few years ago was a temporary slip-up not to be repeated. Capablanca is the only master who has a chance of defeating Alekhine, but the style of chess he has adopted against Euwe is not worth much enthusiasm.

In this, the only victory thus far, Capablanca, we must admit, steers a smooth course through Euwe's unsound aggressiveness.

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE TO THE QP GAME

Capablanca White	Euwe Black	Capablanca White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 K-B2	KtxKP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 QxP	Kt-R3(e)
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 Q-K7	QxQ(f)
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	20 QRxQ	Kt-B5
5 PxP(a)	PxP	21 P-QR4	QR-Kt
6 B-Kt5	Q-Q3	22 R-Kt5	R-Kt3
7 P-K3	Kt-K5	23 KR-QKt	R-K
8 B-KB4	Q-KKt3	24 Kt-Kt3	R-KB3
9 P-QR3	BxKtch	25 R-KB5	R-QKt3
10 PxB	B-B4(b)	26 RxR	RPxR
11 Q-Kt3	Castles	27 Kt-K4	P-KB3
12 P-B3(c)	Kt-Q3	28 P-R4	P-B3
13 P-Kt4(d)	B-Q6	29 P-KR5	K-B2
14 QxQP	BxB	30 B-B	R-K3(g)
15 KxB	Q-Q6ch	31 Kt-Kt5ch	Resigns
16 Kt-K2	Kt-B5		

(a) Surely this move should give Black no opening inconveniences.

(b) A little too ambitious, as Capablanca demonstrates. 10 . . . P-QB3 is more conservative; or 10 . . . Q-QB3.

(c) If 12 QxKtP, KtxQBP, and if 14 QxR, Q-Kt3! and if 14 QxBP, R-B with some attack.

(d) After 13 BxKt, QxB; 14 QxKtP, Kt-B3, Black appears to have compensation in his better development and the backward KP. After 13 QxQP, B-K3; 14 Q-QB4, Kt-R3; 15 Q-QR5, Q-B7, Black gets more play than in the actual continuation.

(e) If 18 . . . R-K; 19 QxR, and Black only gets a couple of checks.

(f) Compelled. White has carefully defended every threat and emerges a P to the good. Capablanca is at his best in this type of game.

(g) A blunder which eases White's job considerably.

Mr. C. H. Mugridge points out that instead of 30 B-B, had Capablanca played 30 P-KR4 his win would have been much simpler. For example, if Black then replies 30 RxKt; 31 PxR, P-Kt3; 32 R-QKt5! is a pretty "save."

A recent practice tournament held just before the international team tournament recently concluded at Prague was won by O. Stoltz, the new Swedish star, with V. Pirc second.

Shortly after, Pirc and Spielmann played a 10-game match, which was won, 3 to 1 and 6 drawn, by Spielmann. Here is probably the best game of the match:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Spielmann White	Pirc Black	Spielmann White	Pirc Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 KxB	Q-R5ch
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	15 K-Kt	QxKt(d)
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	16 Q-Kt3	KR-K(e)
4 Kt-B3	PxP	17 B-Q2	Q-B7(f)
5 P-QR4	B-B4	18 B-B3	Kt-Q4
6 P-K3(a)	Kt-B3	19 KR-B	Q-K5

MRS. VAN RYN GAINS FINAL

Meets Mrs. Shepherd-Barron of British Wightman Cup Tennis Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 4—Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the former Midge Gladman, will be the stand

TRADE UNION VIEW ON WOMEN IS DEPRECATED

Feminist Leader Opposes Men's Attitude on Protective Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Miss Monica Whately in talking to the London members of the Six Point Group recently gave it as her opinion that the views of the trade unions of Great Britain, as expressed by their leading officials, did not reflect the wishes of the majority of women they claim to represent.

Miss Whately maintains that, while whole-heartedly standing by the highest ideal of Labor policy in regard to individual liberty, she is in disagreement with the tendency to slide below that ideal when Labor yields, in matters of legislation which concern industrial women, to the dictates of a trade unionism heavily influenced by a membership in which the male element predominates.

The Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations, as the official representative of women in industrial concerns, claims to speak for the organized women of the United Kingdom, of whom over 1,000,000 are attached to the political Labor, trade union, and coöperative movements. They claim to stand behind the "worst paid and least organized" section of workers, of whom women form a large part.

But women claim they manifest a strong inclination to use the industrial woman worker as the thin end of the wedge with which to lever open an entry to greater protection for industrial workers all round.

With this plan of campaign the "feminists," as represented by Miss Whately, disagree. They are fully in accord with the trade union desire for better conditions for all workers, but they contend that the way to obtain these conditions is not by making a wedge of the women.

The danger, according to Miss Whately, of signaling out the women for special protective legislation, lies in the aptitude such legislation displays for becoming restrictive rather than protective.

The main result of restricting the entry of women into certain industrial conditions or processes has been to force them into lower class employment in which they serve the double purpose of earning uneconomic pay and of thrusting the standard of wages to the lowest level both for themselves and for the men.

Already women are "protected" out of night work, except for that badly paid description performed by the hospital nurses, and by the office-cleaner who, without protest, is permitted to commence her labors by 4 a. m. They are "protected" out, or very nearly out, of the painting and decorating trade on account of the lead processes involved in it. They are "protected," under trade union regulations, out of certain departments of the tailoring business, and so on. And the result of this protection has been to foster the widespread idea that woman is by nature fitted to receive a lesser wage than man in almost every class of employment and so be absorbed into those avenues of work in which the main demand is for cheap service.

The "feminist" organizations recognize that it is difficult for them to offer anything more tangible than their own interpretation of the wishes of the women workers.

Kaolin Clay Deposit Found in Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Discovery of what is believed to be the largest deposit of kaolin clay yet found in North Carolina has caused renewed interest in the mineral industry in this State. Announcement of the deposit, located in Mitchell County, was made by Mr. H. J. Bryson, State Geologist of the Department of Conservation and Development.

A tract of 3500 acres, containing the deposit, has been leased by a New York group, Mr. Bryson reports. The property is situated northeast of Spruce Pine.

Drilling already completed reveals the existence of several million tons of high-grade clay. A check by Mr. Bryson's office shows a clay depth of approximately 100 feet, over an area of 100 acres.

Organization of the Carolina China Clay Company, with Mr. W. F. Densen as president, is another development in the mineral field in North Carolina.

This company, Mr. Bryson reports, has announced plans for a plant to produce kaolin or china clay and scrap mica.

Kaolin clay to the amount of 17,683 tons, valued at $282,782, was produced in this State in 1929, the last year for which complete figures are available. Kaolin is used largely in the manufacture of pottery, porcelain and enamel ware.

VIRGINIA HIGHWAY PRAISED FOR BEAUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—What officials of the Natural Bridge National Forest regard as a scenic view second only to that gained from the Peaks of Otter has been revealed with the completion of a 6-mile trail along the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The mountain path has not yet attracted full attention from the public, according to Mr. H. M. Sears, supervisor.

The trail is located near Massie's Mill, 40 miles from Lynchburg and 10 miles east of Crabtree Falls. It begins at Cub Creek on the highway, and extends to Rockfish River and thence to the top of the 4000-foot elevation of Tree Ridge. Large bare rocks there are accessible to climbers and from these a large part of the Piedmont section between Lynchburg and Charlottesville is visible.

IN THE SHIP LANES

EMPHASIZING anew the need of developing as much business as possible for American ships, especially in a time of worldwide reduction in trade, Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, recently addressed a letter to Mr. Paul W. Chapman, president of the United States Lines, urging the patronage of American ships by citizens of the United States when traveling or shipping freight.

Mr. O'Connor called attention to the growth in the American merchant marine of from virtually nothing before the war to a fleet of approximately 700 vessels engaged in overseas commerce. He cited the fact that the patronage accorded these vessels certainly will not come from the nationals of other countries, who invariably use the ships of their own flag. Hence, he implied, the bulk of the business which the American-flag ships carry must come from American people themselves, and unless this eventuates, the fleet itself cannot be maintained upon the seas.

Opinion as to the value of the reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent in first-class passenger rates on Aug. 17 differs widely in New York shipping circles. Mr. Sidney E. Morse, secretary of the Transatlantic Passenger Conference, was hesitant to comment, but expressed the hope that it would stimulate travel and, by increasing volume, reflect in better profits for the steamship lines.

At the office of the Cunard Steamship Company, officials refused to comment, declaring that it was agreed that all statements must come from the office of the conference.

It was learned, however, that the companies, such as the French Line, which have experienced reasonably good patronage during the present season, were heartily against any reduction. Mr. H. B. Feisel, representing the Cosulich Line, and Mr. A. Lauria, representing the Lloyd Sabaudo Line, were outspoken in their condemnation of reduction in the rates.

In general, the newest and fastest vessels have been getting a large portion of the business, while the older vessels have been most heavily hit.

Officials of the United States Lines called attention to the fact that the reduction in the higher priced accommodations has been made several times during the season, but the recent cut is the first time a minimum rate reduction has been put into effect. They consider that this cut is so drastic that the economic bottom has been reached and that rates will remain at this price until the trend is upward.

Sailings Canceled

An agreement has been reached, it is reported, between various transatlantic lines by which a number of sailings of each company will be omitted in the interests of economy. The lines include the Cunard, White Star and North German Lloyd, which will cancel three round trips of each of their express ships.

Among the vessels whose sailings will be omitted on one voyage or another are the steamships Homeric, of the White Star Line; Columbus, of the North German Lloyd; the Berengaria and Mauretania, of the Cunard.

An agreement also has been reached between the Cunard and White Star Lines by which their sailings between New York and Liverpool will be staggered during the winter season of 1931-32, as was the case last year. The alternating sailings will thus avoid duplication, and unnecessary competition.

New Ship Line Established

Ceremonies of a notable nature marked the departure of the first vessel of the Baltimore Mail Line from Baltimore en route to Havre and Hamburg. The steamship City of Baltimore left that port early in July, marking the first transatlantic ship to be documented out of that port since the era of clipper ships, 75 years past. The line will operate five sister ships, making a call at Hampton Roads before starting across the Atlantic. It carries only tourist third-class passengers, every room being outside and being equipped with running hot and cold water, while more than 60 per cent have private bath and shower.

Boston-New York Service

A sea-trip passenger service between the ports of Boston and New York was inaugurated July 30 by the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah over the outside route, affording a 25-hour voyage in each direction. The new service will be available at each port three times weekly, sailings from Boston being scheduled for Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from New York, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Special Vacation Trips

A round trip European journey will cost $129 and upward on the Holland-America Line from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15. These special rates again have been placed in effect for third-class passage, as a result of the success which they enjoyed in the spring. The reduced rates apply on all vessels of the line, although a somewhat higher rate obtains on the steamship Statendam, than on the slower and smaller vessels of the line.

Steamship Schedules

Advance sailings of the Commonwealth and Dominion Line from New York to Australia and New Zealand have been announced by the Cunard Line, which acts as agent for the company, these sailings including the steamships Port Hobart, Sept. 25, and the Port Dunedin, Oct. 30. The latter will call only at New Zealand ports. These ships handle a limited number of passengers at a rate of $300 plus $50 for a single room, operating via Panama Canal to the Antipodes.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Aug. 6

Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; President Hoover (new), Dollar, for Orient via California ports; El Salvador, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Friday, Aug. 7

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; Lapland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Carmania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Aug. 8

Europa (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Volendam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Adriatic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Oslo; Scythia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Cameronia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Frederik VIII, Scandinavian American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; California, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America; Santa Rita, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, Aug. 10

Olympic (midnight), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Tuesday, Aug. 11

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Exeter, American Export, for Alexandria via Mediterranean ports.

Wednesday, Aug. 12

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Mauretania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Aug. 9

Scythia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

Wednesday, Aug. 12

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Aug. 6

Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

Friday, Aug. 7

Andania, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Minnedosa, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Wednesday, Aug. 12

Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Aug. 6

Tatsuta Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, Aug. 7

President Hayes, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Aug. 8

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

Wednesday, Aug. 12

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Aug. 8

Wilhelmina, Lassco, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Aug. 8

President Madison, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Aug. 6

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Aug. 7

Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Saturday, Aug. 8

America, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Carmania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Havre, Southampton, Cherbourg; Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

Sunday, Aug. 9

General von Steuben, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton; Caronia, Cunard from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Caledonia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast.

Monday, Aug. 10

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Aug. 11

Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Augustus, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples.

Wednesday, Aug. 12

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Aug. 9

Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Aug. 6

Malolo, Matson, from Honolulu.

Monday, Aug. 10

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from New York; President Johnson, Dollar, from New York.

Tuesday, Aug. 11

President McKinley, Dollar, from Orient.

Wednesday, Aug. 12

Manoa, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Friday, Aug. 7

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, from Honolulu.

Saturday, Aug. 8

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific from New York; President Johnson, Dollar, from New York.

Wednesday, Aug. 12

Guatemala, Panama Mail, from New York.

DUE SEATTLE

Friday, Aug. 7

Yokohama Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

Tuesday, Aug. 11

President Taft, American Mail, from Orient.

ALABAMA WOOL CROP GAINS MARKET HELP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama wool growers are being helped in the disposition of this year's 170,000-pound wool production by the aid of a marketing specialist of the Alabama Extension Service.

"Growers have been attracted to the coöperative associations because of the liberal advances to be made on wool as a result of aid rendered the coöperatives by the Federal Farm Board," Mr. Moore, the representative, said. When wool is classed at delivery points and loaded the growers will receive 90 per cent of the market value of the wool, and later share in any advance that may come in wool values on the market.

NEW HEAD APPOINTED FOR FARM STATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—The nation's vast system of experiment stations in the various agricultural colleges of the country will have a new directing genius in the person of Mr. James T. Jardine, for 11 years director of the Oregon State College station.

Mr. Jardine has just been appointed chief of the office of experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture and will leave here for his new work the middle of August.

FARM BOARD ADVISER PRAISED BY HYDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, praised the work of Mr. George E. Farrand as legal adviser to the Federal Farm Board here recently.

"I want to say publicly here in his home city," he said, "that the work of George Farrand in defining the act that created the Federal Farm Board ranks with the achievement of Alexander Hamilton in interpreting the doctrine of implied powers in the Constitution of the United States."

CONSERVATIONISTS VISIT GEORGIA SWAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYCROSS, Ga.—The Okefenokee Swamp was visited by Committees on Conservation of the Georgia House of Representatives and Senate, now in biennial session, accompanied by members of the Georgia Canal Commission.

The party later traveled over the Waycross-Brunswick Highway soon to be completed and said to be one of the best in the State of Georgia. Visits were also made to the development work of Col. T. L. Huston along the Altamaha Delta on Champney Island, and to the points of interest surrounding the historic vicinity of Brunswick, including the Sea Island Yacht Club on St. Simon's Island.

Crime Said to Get 4 Times School Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Hundreds of teachers in North Carolina next year will receive salaries less than what it would cost to keep them in some of the state's institutions, Dr. John R. Cook, president of the North Carolina Education Association, told the graduating class of the North Carolina State College summer school.

Dr. Cook, who is dean of the woman's college school of education at Greensboro, was the principal speaker at exercises at which a record summer-school class of 29 students were awarded diplomas.

"There is no class that advocates sane economy more ardently than those engaged in furthering public education and no branch of business practice is more rigorous," said Dr. Cook.

"Public welfare, living wages for janitors in public service, health of citizens, educational opportunities for children, which add millions to our wealth, are to be sacrificed on the altar of economy."

Dr. Cook asserted that the way out of depression and panic has never been by cutting, but by organizing and building more largely for the future.

"When North Carolina cannot give adequate educational opportunity to its worthy children, then the democracy of Jefferson and Lincoln will be supplanted by the aristocratic caste educational systems of Europe. The people of America are paying $10,000,000,000 for crime and only $2,500,000,000 for education."

Children of only 5 per cent of the population of North Carolina have vocational education paid for in the most part by the State, and the remaining 95 per cent, he said, will prove a great problem in the future.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bostonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director; with Jack Beauvais.
6:30 Announcement; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:20 Doris Estey, pianist.
7:30 NBC, voice and piano.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos; Concert orchestra, Jack Shilkret, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Nash Parade of Progress: Historical sketch; orchestra, Max Bendix, director.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Ranny Week's Serenade.
5:15 Scores; Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Voice of the Organ.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; sports review; temperature.
6:15 Gov. John Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys male trio.
8:00 Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Justin Sandridge, pianist.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet, Edward East and Ralphe Dumke.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Death Valley Days," sketch, "San Francisquito Rancho."
10:00 NBC, Bradford Organ, Louis Weir.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Waves of Melody."
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:25 Radio Billboard talk.
11:30 NBC, "Dream Pictures"; Archer Gibson, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Art with Horace Heidt's Californians.
6:00 "Irish Cameos" with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Andrew Jacobson, saxophonist.
6:30 Recorded talk.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores, news, weather.
7:10 New England Amateur Golf Championship results.
7:15 "Tarnoff Twins"; songs.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Lee Bryan.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor, Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, The Round Towners with Irene Beasley.
8:30 CBS, Bon Bons, Negro female quartet.
8:45 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
9:00 CBS, Minute Dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bristoleers: Polly Waters, soprano; Clyde Dengler, tenor; mixed octet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Savino Tone Pictures."
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Esther Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Nancy Lee program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Elmer Middleton, baritone.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Bar Harbor Musical Program.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety program; Val and Jeanne.
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ.
8:45 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Adventures in Words."
5:30 CBS, "Gypsy Music Makers."
5:45 CBS, Sweetheart Hour, with Ben Alley, tenor.
6:00 CBS, talk.
6:15 Jack Millar, songs.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Al Marlin, baritone; Eleanor Geer, accompanist.
8:30 Yankee Network Players.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Lum and Abner.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Doubleheader, Red Sox-New York, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 9

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-244m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., by CPRB, 960kc-312m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WXYZ, 1240kc-322m; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 620kc-484m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., KFKX-KYW, 1010kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN 1220kc-246m.

HOUSTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; write for samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-13, Fitchburg, Mass.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

AMAZING opportunity for distributors, ladies or gentlemen; no investment; good character essential; beautiful educational and Masonic Bible. W. J. SMITH, 1211 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1891.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD.
Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Two modern homes, one Fredonia, one Dunkirk, N. Y., also choice lot. Write A. STEINHEUSER, 101 Water St., Fredonia, N. Y.

SALE OR RENT—Desirable place, Brookdale, Calif., well located Santa Cruz Mts., near ocean; all-year home. Write 109 Jordan Ave., San Francisco. Bayview 6331.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

START IN BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF
NO CAPITAL REQUIRED
Let us help you solve your financial problem. Representative women to sell our beautiful line of high-grade, first quality hosiery at absolute wholesale prices, paying you a substantial profit. $25 to $100 credit allowed immediately if you are acceptable. Simply furnish two character references. LENOX HOSIERY COMPANY, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MEMBER National Asso. of Cost Accountants, 15 years' experience as head of bookkeeping, cost and timekeeping divisions in large manufacturing concerns; married, 2 children; excellent references. J. B. JESSEN, Box 43, S. S. Station, Springfield, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CORSETIERE open for connection August 15; buying experience. Write Box H131, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 454 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON—Apts., fur. and unfur., refrigeration; near Symphony Hall; 1 to 9 large rooms; $30 up. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 1839.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4- 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 150 No. Munn Ave.

FREEPORT, HEMPSTEAD, PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Homelike apartments delightfully located on shady streets, near beaches and station. 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Write owner, T. K. SCHMIDT, 206 Horton Highway, Mineola, L. I., or call Garden City 2929.

N. Y. C., 173 Riverside Drive (89 St.)—Charming duplex apartment, 8 large airy rooms, 4 baths, unfurnished; delightfully cool; sublet at big reduction during August and September. (Apply Apartment 8-B or Superintendent.)

N. Y. C., 140 West 86th—Share 3-room apartment, 3 exposures, separate studio type; quiet; lady; $50 month. Susquehanna 7-6577.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., Ye Paul Revere, 391 Broadway, Winter Hill—Apartments available Aug. 1st; modern in every detail; splendid environment; especially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and F. A. WALKER. Tel. Somerset 0751-M or Mystic 0048.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE in Bradenton, Fla., sandwich and soft drink station paying good profits; also lease for sale on excellent location in Tampa for this kind of business. Apply BROTHER AND SISTER SANDWICH SHOP, Bradenton, Fla.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT—Furnished 5-room cottage; no modern conveniences; beautiful location; also large sunny room in private country home. MRS. H. J. PHILLIPS, Cornwall, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN—A delightful, homelike place in the Shawangunk Mountains; good food well cooked, daintily served; comfortable beds; pine grove; fishing, bathing near-by lakes; bus from New York, Route 17; $18 to $21 per week, $7 for week-end; come, rest and study; 11th season. Box 1, MRS. E. E. AVERY, Rock Hill, N. Y.

GOOD comfortable room and board in quiet farm home; write for terms and photographs. MRS. C. V. WILLOUGHBY, Brookline, N. H.

Local Classified

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES C. ALFORD
25 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-6838

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2907

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-8842, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
106 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

GARAGES

THE 600-car Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music. Reasonable Rates—Excellent Service.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A CONVALESCENT HOME is available to those needing skillful care and attention; interview by appointment. 103 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Prospect 9-1823.

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3795-W.

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NEW YORK resident buying office with very capable staff or buyers will accept a few more accounts; smart specialty shops preferred; efficient and intelligent service assured. Write Box V-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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CRAGMERE PARK, MAHWAH, N. J.
High in the Ramapo Hills, a home of quiet surroundings and atmosphere of love for rest, study, recreation; open all year. MRS. JANE CRAFT STEWART, Tel. Cragmere 3895.

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Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

SUNSHINE COTTAGE, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Excellent table; loving service; restful, refined; day, week, permanent. MRS. FRED J. SEE.

THE GLADE
A modern home for rest and study, open all year; particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 734.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
A restful, helpful seashore home for your week-ends, vacation, or season; excellent food; near ocean. Tel. 7916.

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Ocean Block, 7th Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
American Plan $25 up weekly
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MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used Grands and Uprights.
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14 East 39 Street, New York City (near 5th Avenue)

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A SUMMER RESIDENCE, $10-$20 Weekly New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage, beautiful view New York Harbor; four minutes Wall St.; homelike meals. Transients, $2 per day, upward
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N. Y. C., 140 West 78th—Attractive, large-small rooms, with or without bath; congenial, homelike atmosphere; transients accommodated. Trafalgar 7-9816.

N. Y. C., 536 West 113th (Apt. 81)—Well furnished living-bedrooms, double, single, in refined home; business people; references.

N. Y. C.—Light, comfortable room and bath $15; also smaller room. 54th Street, near 5th Avenue. Circle 7-5933.

TO sublet as one room, charming study (with day bed) and sleeping porch with unsurpassed view; bathroom adjoining; electric plate; ideal for student. N-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines, some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

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CAN I serve you? Have had 5 years business experience, 3 years service representative and salesman electric and gasoline machinery. Write Box S-40, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALES and advertising manager for business, national scope; business getter; experienced executive; modern ideas. Write Box P-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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PHILADELPHIA—Lady desires position part time, housekeeping, care of apartment or children; good seamstress. 1845 North Willington St.

REFINED colored girl wishes position; experienced household duties; does plain and fancy sewing; Christian Scientist preferred; references. Write 238 West 146th St., New York City. Apartment 27.

WOMAN as companion unincumbered, good reader; understands care hair, hands; also act as housekeeper. Write Box B-56, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York.

YOUNG woman, former Latin and mathematics teacher, as tutor, governess, or companion; experienced; any location. (Apt. 7 N. E.) 930 West End Ave., Academy 2-2530, N. Y. C.

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LONG ISLAND, CASCO BAY, MAINE
Open Through September
only six miles from Portland; moderate rates; Charming old-fashioned house; splendid cooking; booklet. THE MISSES PERRY

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(HOME AWAY FROM HOME)
In the Berkshires, Copake Falls, N. Y. Bathing, Fishing, Hiking, Rest and Study, Home Cooking. All Conveniences.
Rates, $3.50 per day, $20 per week.

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The PRIMROSE SHOP
Knitted Wear, Hosiery, Undergarments, Blankets, Linens, etc.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE
ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA, N. B.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

During July ROBINSON'S
Sold to more people—opened more club plan accounts—delivered more parcels and greatly increased sales in spite of rain and heat over July, 1930.
Because Hamilton people know that you can buy cheap merchandise at low prices anywhere—but you can buy better merchandise for less at Robinson's.
Watch for August Events

E. G. ROGERS
Dry Goods
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Finest quality merchandise at honest values makes shopping at Rogers' decidedly worth while.
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FRENCH GOWNS
Foster's
MODERATELY PRICED
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EVERT. S. MERRITT
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE BROKER
1151 MAIN ST. E. Gar. 7194

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HAMILTON LEATHER GOODS CO. Ltd.
"Canada's Largest Leather Goods Store"
Opp. Post Office

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Estab. in 63 73 KING STREET EAST

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Direct importers of Peek Frean's dainty biscuits in small, medium and large tins, and in packages. Huntley and Palmer's Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Rusks and other fancy lines. Jacob's Cream Crackers and Wave Crest Biscuits.

Importers of British Woollens and Haberdashery
CLOTHES SHOP
FASHION-CRAFT
EDWIN E. BELL, Ltd.
51-53 KING STREET, EAST

A. PARKER & SON
Cleaners and Dyers
184 KING STREET EAST
Phone Baker 4615 *Service Our Motto*

"The Loaf Supreme"
Made only by
JACKSON'S BREAD, Ltd.
46 LEEMING STREET
Phone Garfield 3652

Connon
THE FLORIST
34 KING STREET EAST
Cables: "Joncon." Phone Baker 4184

For Milk, Cream, Butter Guernsey Milk and Ice Cream
Phone R8600
THE PURE MILK CO.

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

PROSPECT DAIRY, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavour try our Pasteurized-in-the-Bottle Milk also Fresh Butter, Cream and Buttermilk
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16-18 STEVEN STREET

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Lattimer & Lehigh Coal
"Hamilton By-Product Coke"
Regent 1475 Cannon & Ferguson Ave.

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Gifts From Every Land
High Class Framing Department
STEVENSON ART & GIFT SHOPPE
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LONDON

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HARDWARE
MARTIN SENOUR 100% Pure Paint and Varnish
Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools
Household Supplies, etc.
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UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
The Home of Home Dressed Meats
Phone Met. 1067 87 Wellington St.
Try our phone service

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Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries.

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Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations Throughout Ontario & Quebec
Supertest Petroleum Corp. LTD.

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BREAD
BUNS and ROLLS
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
1 GRAND AVE. Phone MET. 2795-W or MET. 2795-J

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION
Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Ice Cream & Creamery Butter
Quality—Service
"WE AIM TO BE WORTHY"

"PERFECT PICTURES"
from every Negative when you bring or mail your Films to us.
Most Moderate Prices and Highest Quality characteristic of our entire stock of TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS, BRUSHES, RUBBER GOODS and CONFECTIONERY.
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Limited
THREE STORES
216 DUNDAS ST., 616 DUNDAS ST.
580 HAMILTON RD., LONDON, CANADA

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Offers Better Furniture at Lower Prices Than For Many Years
THIRD FLOOR

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb. Rough Dry—Flat Work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
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Kingsway Men's Shop
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
For men who want the best at moderate prices.
Featuring Summer Suitings, Flannels and
CUSTOM-MADE SHIRTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL MEASURE
430 Talbot St., Greene, Swift Bldg., So. End

CRYSTAL HALL
Dinner Sets—Art China Glassware
Pottery and Gift Goods
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CARLING INSURANCE AGENCY
Have purchased the
H. E. Wheeler Business
We represent 30 largest companies for every form of insurance.
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Good Books, Fine Stationery
School Supplies, Lending Library
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Clean and Courteous Service
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees
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CHOICE MEN'S APPAREL
We can suit you in more ways than one. Our motto: "The Latest and Best"
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Tire Headquarters
Prompt Vulcanizing
MONARCH BATTERIES
REAL Service
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COAL—COKE
Wm. Woollatt & Sons
Limited
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INTERIOR DECORATORS
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McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St.
Phone 4049 Queen

STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

DEVLINS
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

USE

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MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

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For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

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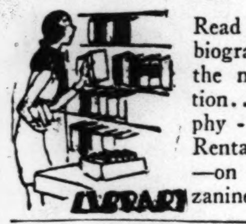
Limited
—*Ottawa's Leading Department Store*



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Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

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Ottawa's Favorite Department Store
Established 1870

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FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

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2282 BLOOR STREET
WEST TORONTO, ONT.

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PHONE LAKESIDE 0686

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We extend to you our friendship in quality and service
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Factory No. 3—1281 Danforth Ave. GL. 4695

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LUNCHES and LIGHT LUNCHES at ALL HOURS
We Serve Campbell's Philadelphia Pepper Pot
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JEWELER
Tavannes Watches and Other Suitable Gifts
4 BLOOR WEST Phone Kingsdale 1862

RAMONA BEAUTY SALON
Phone for appointment Howard 2758
PERMANENT WAVING
Oil of Tulipwood Permanent Wave
Finger waving, marcel and curl
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THE RIPPON ART
Original Oil and Water Colors
PICTURE FRAMING
Pottery, China, Glass, etc., and Cards for All Occasions
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Foxes
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Storage and Repairs on Fur Coats
Order Your Fur Coat Now
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All kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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GLOVETTE Girdles and Brassieres
for the junior girl or slight figure
GIRDLES 98c to $6.95
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Sold in Toronto
WOOLNOUGH SHOPS
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Famous for Fine Food
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Community Hardware
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Complete Stock of Hardware and Tinware
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Better Coal with Better Service
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Walkerside
DAIRY LIMITED
PRODUCTS

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You'll Enjoy Shopping at Simpson's

A Store where fashion is specialized . . . the costume and all its accessories . . . treasures from the world's markets.

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** MONTREAL LIMITED

COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited
CAN. CEMENT BLDG.

FLOWERS
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order. Prompt delivery.
MISS CAIRNS
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1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

FLOOR WAX, SHELLAC
Paints Made to Order
Steel Wool, Cleaning Powders, etc.
Army and Navy Mfg. Products Reg'd
910-A ST. GEORGE ST. Phone Lan. 2651

OVERSEAS

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL, MRS. BANCROFT, 21 Lonsdale Road—Board or apartments; electric light throughout; 2 minutes from sea.

GLASGOW—Paying guests, large house, nice garden, good situation, quiet, real home comforts, good food; easy access to city; terms very moderate. Apply c/o MISS GIBB, 152 Renfrew St., Glasgow.

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ISLE OF MAN, 2 Royal Mount, Port Jack, Onchan, near golf links, on cliffs facing sea—Apartments, or bed and breakfast. Miss L. HARRISON.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL—Sunnyside boarding establishment; excellent cuisine; separate tables; electric light throughout; terms from 3 gns. weekly. Derby Road. Phone 3497

HARROGATE, PEMBROKE HOTEL
Queen Parade. Tel. 2965. Residence or holidays. Quiet reading room for study; tennis; garage. Prop.: MRS. C. R. WALKER-WOOD

HOUSES TO LET

To Be Let Unfurnished on Lease
on the borders of Lakeland a small old-world house entirely secluded, facing due south; spacious living room with open hearth and oak beams; 4 principal bedrooms, 2 attic bedrooms, study, modern conveniences, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE; 2 garages; 2¾ acres of garden with 2 summer houses; rent £160 per annum. Box M-715, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST VACANT

WANTED—Companion-governess with kindergarten training to give first lessons to boy; highest references necessary; comfortable home surroundings and good salary to suitable person. Box M-744, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

CHESHIRE—Lady and her daughter, having four horses and children's pony known to be safe for beginners, would be grateful for information as to where a riding school would be welcome. MRS. M. H. WHISTON, Invercrais, Langley, near Macclesfield.

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ENGLAND

Albany Hotel
LANCASTER GATE
LONDON, W. 2, ENG.
Telephone Paddington 7636

Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No extras.

"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"

BATH, Waldron's Hotel (Queen Square)—Central for Roman Baths, shops & park; very comfortable; moderate.

BIRMINGHAM—"The Hollies," Curdworth; restful home with loving service; large garden and orchard; country district. MRS. E. M. KING.

BLACKPOOL, NORTH, Fawley House, 308 Promenade—Scrupulously clean; excellent table; personal supervision. Proprietors: MRS. GARDNER, MRS. HIGGINBOTTOM. Phone 2389.

BOGNOR, REGIS—ALBANY HOUSE
Board residence, separate tables; 3 min. sea, bathing hut, tennis. CARTER, 62 London Rd.

BOURNEMOUTH
SANDYKELD HALL, MANOR ROAD
In own delightful grounds of 2 acres, 2 minutes sea; all bedrooms fitted hot and cold running water & gas fires, spacious public rooms, large garage; only 3 minutes from new church; readers of this paper welcomed; terms from 3½ gns., August 3½ gns.
Write for art tariff. S. M. HORSPOOL

BOURNEMOUTH GLENCAIRN MANOR
Manor Road; modernized, refurnished, hot & cold water, gas fires all bedrooms; min. sea; facing south; terms 3½-4½ gns. Phone 1693. Grams "Premier." Props. MR. & MRS. J. F. HOUGH.

BOURNEMOUTH (Nr.) BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—High on moors; beach hut for bathing; near buses and golf links; tennis; garage; terms from 3 gns. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall Pension—Finest position; terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cable: "Cragged," Bournemouth. Phone No. 269.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Guest house, home comforts; near sea and buses. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove. Tel. Hove 3812.

CLIFTONVILLE, Berkeley House, Dalby Square—Guests received for quiet rest or study particularly during Autumn; 1 minute sea, 5 minutes church. Phone Margate 105. MISSES TANNER & PATTINSON.

DOVER—YORK HOTEL
Waterloo Crescent. Sea front. Garage. Tel. 120. Those visiting Dover or crossing to the Continent will find the York Hotel a very comfortable place to stay. Proprietress: MRS. M. TIPPLE.

EASTBOURNE—Superior guest house, quiet, comfortable; rest or study; good cuisine; tennis lawns; close Christian Science church, Devonshire Park, theatres, sea, golf links; exquisite country; special winter terms; French, German, Italian spoken. Proprietor, 33 Jevington Gardens.

EASTBOURNE, SANDHURST PRIVATE HOTEL
Grand Parade. Ideal position. South aspect. Hot & cold water installed in all bedrooms. Central heating. Tel. 797 Eastbourne. Terms moderate.

FOLKESTONE, The Carlton, 18 & 19 The Leas; facing sea; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; gas fires; from 10s. 6d. 'Phone 3290.

HOLYBOURNE, Alton, Hants.—Mapeys 16th Century Cottage; a pleasing atmosphere of quiet refinement; charming garden; central heating; terms according to visitors requirements. Phone Alton 166Y1.

LAKE DISTRICT GLEN ROTHAY HOTEL
RYDAL, AMBLESIDE
Beautiful wooded grounds overlooking Rydal Water and adjoining grounds of late poet Wadsworth; boating, bathing, tennis, electric light; coaches from Windermere Station (A. A. & R. A. C.). Tel.-Ambleside 43.

LAKE DISTRICT
Kendal, 4 miles south of Town.
LEVENS HOTEL
First-class accommodation.
Accommodation for 25 Cars.
Open all year round.
Tel. "Comfort Kendal." Phone 10

LAKE DISTRICT, Newby Bridge Hotel, overlooking Windermere—Extensive grounds; A. A. & R. A. C.; central heating, hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Tel. 22 Newby Bridge.

LEAMINGTON SPA, Barton House, Private Hotel, 40 Binswood Ave.—Situated in best part of town; terms moderate.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel
73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 5239

LONDON, Kensington Gardens & Hyde Park walking distance—Select Private Hotel; delightfully spacious park-like grounds adjoining; tennis; well-kept house, good table; from 35/- bed & breakfast; hot baths & lighting without extra charge. Notting Hill Gate & Paddington stations; buses 15, 52, etc. 19 Stanley Crescent, W. 11. Park 2097.

LONDON—If you want comfortable accommodation at moderate rates, room and breakfast 30s. a week, with dinner 42s. Apply SECRETARY, 21 St. George's Square, S. W. 1.

LONDON, Beaumont, 17 Princess Square, Bayswater, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, constant hot water; single from 45/-, double 4 gns. Resident proprietors.

LYME REGIS. THE BAY HOTEL
24 bedrooms, hot & cold running water. The only Hotel on the Sea Front.

MORECAMBE, Hotel Metropole, Mrs. Waterfall—Sea and mountain view; excellent cuisine; every comfort; recommended. Phone 351.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, The Regent Private Residential Hotel—Superior board residence, electric lighting, central heating; large garden. 55, 57 & 59 Osborne Road, Jesmond. Telephone Jesmond 906.

PAIGNTON, DEVONSHIRE—Board residence, or winter apartments; 1 ground floor bedroom; excellent cuisine; 1 minute sea; terms moderate. THE MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft, Colin Road. Phone 57101.

PATRICKSON'S HOTEL
Palace Houses, Bayswater Road, London, W. 2. Park 6447. From 15/- daily; 4 gns. weekly.

SIMLA COURT
PERFECTLY situated, well furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot and cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table. 12/- per day; 3 to 5 gns. per week.
14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2
Park 2478

SOUTHPORT, Normanhurst, 15 Lord St. West—Highly recommended; near Christian Science church; central position; every comfort, gas fires. Telephone 548711.

ENGLAND
(Continued)

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Hotel—Central heating, gas fires; highly recommended for quiet, restful holiday; near Christian Science churches. Telephone 300011.

SOUTHPORT—CLIFTON HOTEL
Promenade, garage 20 cars, central heating; ideally situated. Telegrams "Marine." Tel. 4141.

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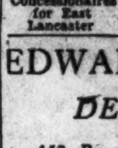

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Sea Anemone

MORE like flowers, or branching seaweed, than a form of animal life, the many kinds of sea anemones display themselves through the warm salt waters of the world.

The resemblance of these marine creatures to members of the floral kingdom has earned them their descriptive names, as well as their family name, "anemone." The daisy, dahlia and chrysanthemum varieties all appear to be built with strong centers from which numerous rays or petals proceed. Floral resemblance occurs in coloring as well as in form, and some of these "sea flowers" are named accordingly, as the green anemone of the Far East, and others showing all tints and shades of orange, crimson and violet.

Anemones are a very low form of animal life and sustain themselves in a manner similar to that employed by jellyfishes. They send out fishing threads or filaments that are kept in motion and convey particles of food to the centrally situated mouth. This organ is ordinarily to be found at the top of the tubelike column of growth, and greedily devours whatever comes its way, whether it be fine sea organisms, or even small fishes. When well fed the anemones withdraw their fishing tackle and fold themselves up until they get hungry again. At such times they are not at all beautiful but appear like shapeless lumps of jelly. They may be as small as a garden pea or as large as a plate.

Some sea anemones like to attach themselves to stationary objects at the sea bottom, by means of the "foot" or base of the growth; but others have a wandering disposition and spread over sea creatures that move about. Quite habitually they select hermit crabs for such excursions in life, and spread above the shell the hermit may be occupying. They obtain their food from what he feeds upon, but in turn defend him from being handled by emitting a disagreeable odor when alarmed.

In Lighter Vein

The Reason

Charity Bureau Head: "I'm collecting for the suffering poor and shall be glad of your help."

Housewife: "Suffering poor? Are you sure that they really do suffer?"

Charity Bureau Head: "I'm quite sure. Why, I go into their homes and talk to them for hours on end!"

And Many Others

"We've got all kinds of portable gadgets for the Sunday roads—that is, everything but portable automobiles," says a humorist.

Well, the bank carries ours.—*Life.*

Odd

Teacher: "Who can tell me of a coincidence?"

Jackie: "My father and my mother were married on the same day."—*Deutsche Illustrierte* (Berlin).

Confusing

"Can you tell me what time the 9:45 train goes?"

"At a quarter to ten."

"Bother these time-tables! They are never right."—*Fliegende Blätter* (Munich).

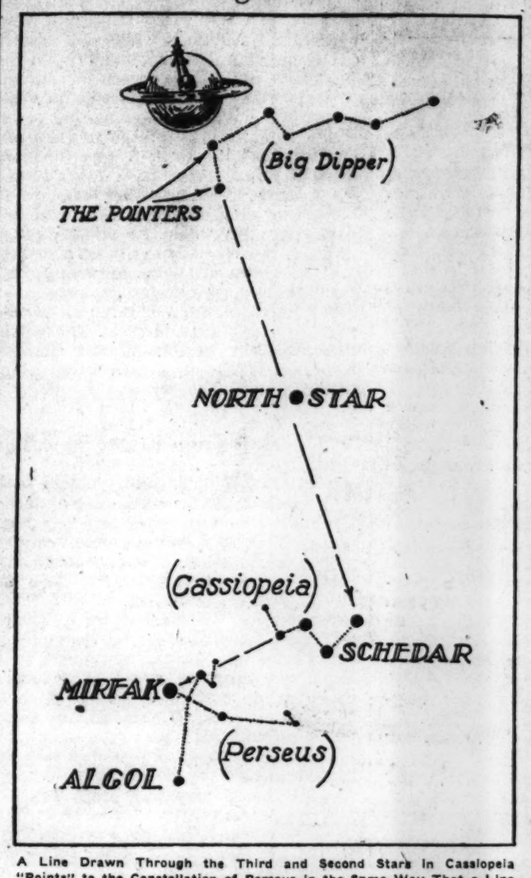
Key to Puzzle

Answer to Tree Puzzle: Hickory.

A Quotation for Today

Take Joy home,
And make a place in thy great heart for her,
And give her time to grow, and cherish her;
Then will she come, and oft will sing to thee,
When thou art working in the furrows.
—JEAN INGELOW.

Pointing to the Stars



A Line Drawn Through the Third and Second Stars in Cassiopeia "Points" to the Constellation of Perseus in the Same Way That a Line From the "Pointers" of the Big Dipper Locates the North Star and Cassiopeia Beyond. The Names of Constellations Are Given in Parentheses.

THE ancients knew it as the winking star. They watched it grow bright. They watched it grow dim again. They evolved numerous explanations. But it was not until 1889 that astronomers learned the secret of Algol (*Al'-gol*, with vowels short), which illustrates one of the interesting phenomena of the skies.

Algol is in the constellation of Perseus (*Pur'-sus*, first *u* as in urn, second as in use). It is readily located through the same simple system by which stars are found with reference to the Big Dipper. A line from the Dipper's "pointers," just passing the North Star, leads to the star in the end of the "W" formed by the five bright stars of Cassiopeia (*Kas-i-o-pe'-ya*, first two vowels short, *o* as in obey, *a* as in key, second *a* as in sofa). A line projected through the third and second stars of the "W" projects to Mirfak (*Mir'-jak*, with vowels short), the brightest star in Perseus. Algol is at the lower end of an irregular cross formed by the stars in Perseus.

Algol is actually two stars, one bright and the other dark. They revolve around each other, being only about 3,000,000 miles apart. Every time the darker star passes between the brighter one and the earth, five-sixths of the light from the bright star is cut off. This process changes Algol from a star of the second magnitude to one of the fourth magnitude in less than three days.

Astronomers have measured Algol and found it to be about 1,000,000 miles in diameter, while it weighs about half as much as the sun. Its comparatively dark companion is found to be about 800,000 miles in diameter and weighs one-fourth as much as the sun. There are about 30 major stars of the type of Algol which are listed in the star catalogues.

Algol is readily visible in the early evening in autumn, winter and the early months of the spring. September and October are the best periods to observe its change in brilliance.

The Adventures of Waddles

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Another's Good

A MAN who was out of work was walking along the Thames Embankment one evening when he saw a young man preparing to jump into the river. Quietly hastening his steps, he accosted the man, and by tactful words was able to draw him from the water's edge to tell his story.

The youth was found to be utterly destitute and starving. The older man led him away to his quarters and, although his own funds were almost exhausted, shared all with him, and the next day set to work to find him employment.

Eventually a good job was found him in Australia, and before he sailed he was legally adopted as his benefactor's son. Letters of gratitude were sent from each stopping place on the route, where it was arranged for friends to meet him. He is now a happy man, doing well and delights in sending gifts to his "father," who hopes to join him one day.

The most interesting part was that, in seeking to find work first for a stranger, the older man himself was offered a good position, enabling him to rejoin his wife, and reëstablish a happy home.

A Word a Day

Similitude

Pronounced *sih-mil'-ih-tude*, with each *i* short and *u* long. (Don't allow the last syllable to sound as *tood*.)

In tracing this word we go back to the Latin *similitudo*, "likeness" an extension of *similis*, "like"—the root of "similar" and "simile."

We use "similitude" in the sense of "likeness, similarity, resemblance; representation, semblance, copy; facsimile; that which likens one thing to another."

Example: "The teaching was made easy by the use of similitudes."

Notes and Queries

Opacity—Pronounced *o-pas'-i-ty*, with *o* as in obey, other vowels short. That which is transparent is so clear that objects can be seen through it; that which is translucent allows light to pass through, but objects cannot be discerned (as frosted glass); that which has opacity, however, has want of both transparency and translucency; it is impervious to light.

Mock—The *o* is as in modern. Avoid *mawk*.

The Children's Corner

Mysterious Disappearance of Josephus

UNCLE JOHN sat on the porch looking out to sea. But he had a feeling that he was not alone. He had heard faint sounds which led him to suspect that his niece Katharine and his nephew John were approaching from behind, but as these sounds indicated that they did not wish to be observed, Uncle John continued to look out at sea.

"Booh!" said Katharine.

"Booh!" said John.

"Booh yourselves," said Uncle John pleasantly. "I am surprised and startled by your sudden approach, but I am too comfortable to jump. Isn't it about time people of your age should go to bed?"

"Almost," said Katharine. "But we want you to tell us a story.

"About my toy monkey Josephus," said John.

"And my rag doll Arabella," said Katharine.

"It was midnight in the playroom," said Uncle John.

The children were in bed.
Only the toys were wide awake
And running round instead.

"Do you s'pose we could see them if we stayed up and kept very quiet?" asked Katharine.

"Of course we couldn't," said little John. "Uncle John is just making it up."

"Peter McGillicuddy, the stuffed elephant," said Uncle John, "was the first to notice the absence of Josephus, the toy monkey. He had had something all day that he had wanted to ask Josephus."

"What had he wanted to ask him, Uncle John?" asked Katharine.

"Peter McGillicuddy," said Uncle John, "had wanted to ask Josephus what day of the week it was. So he looked here and there and up and down and around and about, but he couldn't find Josephus. He met Arabella, the rag doll, and asked her if she had seen Josephus, but she hadn't. Then Peter McGillicuddy and Arabella met Policeman Marshmallow Smith, the toy policeman, and asked him if he had seen Josephus, but he said he hadn't."

"I should think," said Katharine, "that Peter McGillicuddy would have asked Arabella or Policeman Marshmallow Smith what day of the week it was."

"He might have," said Uncle John. "But Peter McGillicuddy was a very one-idead elephant, and because he had asked Josephus he never thought to ask anybody else. So before long all the toys in the playroom were going about looking for Josephus and getting more and more anxious about what could have become of him. Behind the coalhod and under the chair and between the cushions and everywhere they hunted here and they hunted there until they came to the window sill and found that the screen was open still where Mary the maid with eyes of brown had quite forgotten to close it down."

"I know where Josephus was," said Little John. "He was outdoors."

Josephus Had Climbed Down the Ivy Vine.

"You are right," said Uncle John. "Josephus had seen the screen open and had climbed down the ivy vine into the garden to pick a rose for Arabella. They had hardly got to the window when they saw him climbing in again with the rose under his arm. But when Peter McGillicuddy asked him what day of the week it was yesterday, Josephus replied that that was just the question he had been meaning to ask Peter McGillicuddy."

Maxim Puzzle

By placing the words in their proper order you will be able to spell a maxim by Edward Everett Hale.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1931 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Where Is That "Wet Wave"?

WHAT has become of the "tidal wave" of wet sentiment which was supposed to be sweeping over the United States a few months ago? It was only last November that many wets, finding a moist trend in certain election results and misinterpreting others to fit their hopes, were predicting that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would be only a matter of months. It was confidently asserted that both national parties would come out for repeal in their 1932 platforms.

Many Americans were influenced. Even the courts in some sections hesitated to give heavy sentences in liquor cases in face of what they believed was hostile public opinion. Wet propaganda became exuberant.

Assaults on the law were redoubled on many a legislative sector. The strategy was to persuade state legislatures to desert, and then to aid in storming the citadel of a dry Congress.

What was the result? Forty-one of the forty-eight states had legislative sessions this year. Yet according to an analysis just made public by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, not a single state enforcement act was repealed or modified. Six states, five of which were known as wet, did adopt proposals for referenda or memorials to Congress for repeal.

None of these measures, however, made any change in the law, and in the great majority of states, even supposedly wet ones like New Jersey, the wet program was a complete failure.

It is plain that those vast lakes of wet sentiment which had been discovered dotting the arid plains from coast to coast were mirages. The W. C. T. U. survey gives the statistics. But the facts which they represent had been suspected for some time by observers of public thought. And particularly has the ebbing of the wet tide been reflected in the "drying up" of wet statements put out by those who are most busily fishing in the troubled waters of politics.

This has been especially noticeable in Democratic ranks, where the wets have seen their best chance for naming a presidential candidate. President Hoover put the Republican nomination out of reach of the wet flood when he came out flatly and courageously against repeal in his acceptance of the Wickersham report on prohibition. But among Democrats who have been looked upon as receptive candidates, and particularly among those who were vociferously wet a few months ago, there has recently been a strange muting of the anti-prohibition trumpet.

For instance, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, the man most prominently mentioned for the Democratic nomination, and supposedly a repealer, is now reported as believing that a repeal plank in the national platform would be not only unnecessary but highly undesirable. And other candidates to whom repeal was "the vital issue" a few months ago now find it hardly worth mentioning.

What has happened among these Democratic leaders, who base their hopes on a correct reading of public opinion? Have they been hearing reports of the coldness which greeted Mr. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the party's national executive committee, in some quarters when he made his recent swing around the country? Have missionary endeavors been met by the warning, particularly from leaders in the South, that no wet candidate will again be allowed to lead the Democratic Party to disaster at the polls?

Certainly the "wet tide"—if it ever was anything more than a flood of propaganda—seems to be receding.

The situation recalls those heartening words of William Jennings Bryan as he urged the San Francisco convention of his party in 1920 to stand by prohibition:

> Be not frightened; time and again in history the timid have been afraid, but they have always found that they underestimated the number of those who had not bowed the knee to Baal. The Bible tells us of a time when the great Elisha was told by his servant that the enemy was too great for them. The prophet answered: "Fear not for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." And then he drew aside the veil and on the mountain top the young man could see horses and chariots that had been invisible before.

Patriotic, temperate and law-abiding citizens, confident of eventual victory over the liquor traffic but not satisfied with any partial success, may well ponder those words.

The Cost of Government

THE rising cost of government is a question which has played an important part in recent political campaigns, and it promises to be a considerable factor in campaigns to come. The volume of taxation lends itself to various interpretations. The outstanding facts, however, seem to be very simple.

The expenditures of the Federal Government of the United States chargeable against ordinary receipts amount to slightly less than $4,000,000,000 annually. It was only $750,000,000 prior to 1914. During this same period the cost of all the state governments has increased from $383,000,000 to $1,826,000,000, and the cost of the local governments has increased from $1,844,000,000 to $6,813,000,000. In other words, the cost of the Federal Government is today five times as much as it was prior to the World War, whereas the cost of the state governments has increased six times and the local governments increased four times as much.

If this is the case, it is not due entirely to extravagance. Many of the costs of the war were bonded and thus carried over a long period. In the meantime the price of labor has increased and the Government has been compelled to increase salaries to keep them in line with private establishments. The construction of highways and public buildings and education account for more than half the expenditures, whereas the cost of the exclusively governmental functions is little over 5 per cent of the total of all ordinary expenditures.

Government is pretty much what the electorate votes it. Within recent years it has taken over many functions which are more social than administrative. Economic problems once were no particular concern of government, whereas today the cost of coöperation, due to the efforts made at relieving the severity of business depressions and the effecting of financial remedies, becomes a governmental concern of prime importance. Private initiative, for instance, would be rather impotent at solving the international financial problems of today. Highways would be uncoördinated and probably much less extensive without the backing of governmental expenditures. In fisheries, farming, mining, navigation, aeronautics and other activities, the aids given by the Government are very consequential. The public cannot enjoy the benefits of that form of cooperation without experiencing a natural increase in the cost of government.

Fighting for a Better New York

CHAMPIONS of good government have been watching with consuming interest the inexorable unraveling of the trail of graft in New York City by the Legislature's investigating commission. Sordid enough are the details of corruption which have been brought to the surface. But much more provoking to the public is the ill-concealed contempt with which certain witnesses treat the public inquisitors. Aided by a battery of counsel, they have taken advantage of every legal loophole to evade the investigators' questions, to impede their procedure, and generally to defeat the public purposes. It is a sorry spectacle.

A caustic European critic once said that the price of democracy in American local government is inefficiency and graft. But there is nothing preordained in the relation. Where it is in evidence, it has been created by public apathy—by the absence of the full exercise of democratic privileges. If these were properly used at election times, the peculators who now batten on the public while disguised as its servants would have short shrift. A democracy keenly interested in the caliber of the government it is getting could insure clean government through the ballot box.

Perhaps the reason for the apathy, so alien to Anglo-Saxon ideas of corporate life, is that the American people, as one commentator says, are more interested in their jobs than their votes. The existence of the present investigation, which could not have been held but for the public demand for it, is a sign of change in this respect, and the attitudes displayed on the New York witness stands will be the best insurance of a reawakening of interest in public as well as private affairs. An electorate will not be content to be victimized all the time. It certainly will not be content to allow its servants to behave contemptuously toward an investigation properly authorized and carried out. The jailing of one witness to insure his testifying already indicates an improved attitude in the courts.

The present investigation, so ably conducted by Judge Seabury, may have nation-wide consequences. It may encourage the people of other cities to indulge in a little self-inspection. Many administrations now suspected of harboring corrupt officeholders must be quaking in their shoes as Judge Seabury, striking like a knight, day after day exposes the mire on New York's escutcheon.

Facts About the Courts

AL CAPONE, notorious Chicago gangster, hastily changed his plea of guilty to not guilty when Judge Wilkerson intimated that he would not be bound by any bargain made with the prosecutor to deal with him leniently in return for failing to contest the case. The "Progress Report of the Study of the Federal Courts," just issued by the National Commission on Law Observance, gives new evidence of the extent to which large uncontrolled discretion is being exercised off the record by prosecuting officers, wisely or unwisely, either to eliminate contested cases altogether or to prosecute under less serious charges. The figures give substantiating detail to the statement contained in the commission's earlier report on "Prosecution," that the public prosecutor has become "the real arbiter of what laws shall be enforced and against whom."

The scope of the research and correlation work of this study of the courts transcends in its detail any other undertaking by the commission. In fact, the incomplete task has been handed over to the American Law Institute to finish because of the need for more time. Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School is supervising the work and was its original sponsor, even before the Wickersham body was assembled. When finished in 1932, it will give the most complete inventory of the Federal Court system ever compiled. Statistics already assembled for Connecticut courts are of interest. They show the wide discretion exercised by United States commissioners; the fortunate absence in that State of procedural delay; the dominance of dry law cases, amounting to 81 per cent of total federal criminal proceedings, and the special technique that has been evolved to handle such cases, too often involving fines and suspended sentences in return for pleas of "guilty."

It is upon the basis of such painstaking research work that new methods for improving the administration of justice can be built. When the record of cases, prohibition and otherwise, is in, it will be time to consider what new methods are needed to facilitate judicial action.

The Motor of the Future

THE first reports on the working of the Road Traffic Act which became law in Great Britain at the beginning of the year are entirely favorable. This act made several innovations. For the first time it caused the issuing of a driving license to depend in some degree on the capacity of the applicant to handle a car; but the chief change which it introduced into the existing law was the abolition of the speed limit for private cars, which had hitherto been fixed at the absurdly low figure of twenty miles an hour.

In some quarters this step was regarded with anxiety. A. P. Herbert, Punch's distinguished humorist, penned a series of articles of which the burden was that, if the speed limit were removed, he would lead in protest to Whitehall a deputation of indignant and alarmed pedestrians. Mr. Herbert's heroics were of no avail; the speed limit came off, and his deputation didn't; and now it is authoritatively announced that on the whole the roads are safer than they have ever been since motor traffic grew to anything like its present dimensions.

The cars of the future are obviously going to become faster and faster. Already Britain is contemplating a giant scheme for straightening roads, and widening and improving surfaces. Other countries are adopting the same policy. This brings up the interesting speculation of what the effect will be on the design of motorcars. Fundamentally the design of cars has scarcely altered during the last twenty years, but today it is impossible to escape the conviction that we are on the verge of great changes.

So long as motors remain relatively slow, the wind resistance caused by putting the engine in the front part of the car is not unduly high. But when high speeds become general, the necessity of streamlining the car throughout, as is already being done with certain experimental models occasionally to be seen on the streets of London, will be instantly apparent if the wind resistance is to be kept down to reasonable limits. This may lead to the engine being put at the back of the car, and the last resemblance of the motor to horse-drawn traffic, in which the vehicle is pulled, not pushed, may disappear.

A Linguistic Map for Travelers

SURPRISINGLY varied uses may be found for the linguistic atlas of the United States, work on which will be started in New England this month. The American Council of Learned Societies, which is supporting this project, intends to compile a comprehensive reference for linguists, historians and other scholars. But perhaps the atlas will prove beneficial to the public in a more utilitarian way. For example, what an excellent guidebook it should be for the cross-country traveler!

Motoring from "way down East" to "way out West," the tourist could follow both road and language maps so as to traverse not the smoothest highways but the most interesting dialects. Bus drivers and directors of conducted tours might make their trips more attractive by studying the characteristics of speech in each section. Then besides pointing out notable scenes, they would comment, "We are now crossing the boundary between the Lands of You and You-All"; or, "Notice the Missouri dialect at the next stop for lunch; if one says 'Missoury,' hissing the s's, he is of Yankee origin; if he calls it 'Mizzourah,' probably his ancestors came here from Virginia or Kentucky."

It would be enlightening to discover the boundaries between soft, hard and trilled r's and between piazza, veranda, porch, gallery and stoop.

Mere help with geographical names would justify the tourist's purchase of an atlas, unless he already knew whether the natives say "Loo'is-vil" or "Loo'i-vil," "Illinoi'" or "Illinoiz'," "I'o-wa" or "I'o-way," "Wi'o-ming" or "Wi-o'ming," and "Los An'jel-es" or "Los Ang-el-es."

Each section naturally prefers its own dialect and characteristic pronunciations. The Learned Societies' appreciation of these differences, therefore, is gratifying. Dr. Hans Kurath of Ohio State University, who will assist in the survey, recently said: "One of the results we hope to achieve is a more charitable point of view toward local dialects. We shall be able to show, for example, that a million persons in a given locality are in the habit of pronouncing a certain word in a particular way. The conclusion . . . is that, for the given locality, that pronunciation is correct."

Far more than providing a mere guide to pronunciation, this atlas should reveal how the settlers from many countries—such as the Dutch in New York and Pennsylvania, French in Louisiana, Spanish in the Southwest, German and Scandinavian in the middle West—have affected the dialects of their communities.

And if one does not use the linguistic atlas in travel, possibly he can apply it to radio announcers and other speakers.

Editorial Notes

The decision of steamship companies not to attach "third class" labels on the luggage of low-fare summer tourists will probably not prove as effective in encouraging ocean travel as the legend, "cabin passenger," prominently displayed on an old $2.98 suitcase.

A miniature wringer has been invented to squeeze just the right amount out of a tube of toothpaste. The time may come when a fancy gadget will put on and lace our shoes, perhaps even crawl under the bureau to retrieve a lost collar button.

One hopes Mexico's adoption of a silver standard will give its economic outlook a silver lining.

Attics and Antiques

IT WAS Saturday.

George Spencer sat at his desk, watching the great clock at the other end of the roomy office tick off the remaining five minutes before 12 o'clock, at which time he would be free for the afternoon. To the great fraternity of baseball fans of which George was a member, "early Saturday" meant but one thing, a trip to the baseball park.

As he followed the slow, steady tick-tick of the clock, George drew a mental picture of the game's possibilities. It was warm and sunny, a perfect baseball day. To make his anticipation keener, a double-header was scheduled, and the sports writers had heralded this afternoon's performance as one not to be missed.

At one minute to twelve, George picked up his hat and rose from his desk. His telephone rang.

"Um—now what?" said George Spencer, and then into the mouthpiece, "Hello—Spencer speaking."

His wife's voice responded.

What was that she was asking him? Not to forget to bring home the steak. But he wasn't coming home, he stammered. He was going to the ball game!

"But how about the attic?" queried Marjorie.

What attic? And then it flashed into his memory that he had promised to clean out the attic this Saturday. He had played truant from the task twice before and knew that protestations were unavailing.

He picked up his straw hat and started for the door. Halfway across the room he met the office boy.

"Here, Jimmy," he said as brightly as possible, placing a large, pink pasteboard in the hand of that freckle-faced youth.

"Thanks, boss!" shouted Jimmy, as George passed into the outer corridor.

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His wife greeted him at the door and took the package from him.

"I'm sorry to have spoiled your afternoon, George."

"It doesn't matter," he returned. His voice was pathetically resigned.

The door at the foot of the attic stairs creaked as it closed a few minutes later. George mounted the few steps and found himself in the stuffy atmosphere of the small, dark room. A dusty cobweb brushed his face. Before him lay a mélange of every imaginable and unimaginable object.

George regarded in silence the array of boxes, barrels, straw suitcases and other containers, not to mention piles of magazines, an old phonograph, a dressing table with a murky mirror, bicycle parts without number, and other ancient accumulations.

He crossed to the window at the far corner. In the yellowish brown rays of the early afternoon sun millions of tiny dust particles danced incessantly. As he threw open the window the hum of the warm summer afternoon reached his ears. The leaves in a tree across the way rustled and whispered in the gentle breeze. A fat robin, perched jauntily on a swaying limb, seemed to call to him with its merry note as it cocked its jaunty head, hopped up, and flew away.

George sighed and sank into a horsehair chair whose shiny surface had graced the parlor in the days of his mother and grandmother.

His wandering gaze focused itself upon a box at his feet. He pulled it toward him, causing clouds of dust to arise, loosened the cover and drew forth the contents—papers, yellow with age. Marjorie's final instructions had been "to clear out all the old papers and junk."

"Might just as well begin here," mused George.

Taking a handful of papers toward the light, he eyed them thoughtfully. The first bore the title, "Good Sportsmanship, by George Spencer—Senior Essay, June, 1908"—his own essay!

He read it over and recalled, as if it had been yesterday, sitting on the platform on a hot June afternoon with the others of his graduating class, stiff and shiny in their best clothes; long-speeches by gray-haired gentlemen had been followed by the reading of the two best essays—his had been one of them. His eager, boyish voice had been at first a mite tremulous, then strong and firm as he had warmed to his subject. "A good sport," he had stated dramatically, "is one who can give or take, win or lose with equal grace and kindliness."

"Or," he thought guiltily, "clean out the attic instead of going to a baseball game."

Double-headers soon were completely forgotten as George mused on those bygone days. There were other papers—themes, French and Latin assignments, "math" tests, treasures of schoolboy days—these comprised the "junk" of which he was to rid the attic! He returned them to their resting place with paternal affection and pushed the box far back under the old sofa.

He continued to rummage; he must dispose of some of the mess that cluttered the floor. Systematically he went about his task.

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He discovered a battered mandolin which he had tried to learn in order to impress Marjorie during their courtship. Then there were odd-shaped hats of a former period which must be inspected and laughed over. A dress with a real bustle, probably once the pride of Marjorie's grandmother, brought forth a chuckle from George. There were magazines, dating as far back as 1898, with their quaint illustrations and advertisements for automobiles with buggy tops and kerosene lamps. George's grandfather had ridden in one of these famous "horseless carriages" for three blocks once and had ever after stuck to horse-drawn vehicles.

Further findings disclosed a stereoscope and pictures, a broken bust of Marc Antony, an imposing dressmaker's form, and innumerable other treasures only to be discovered in attics.

As each relic was dragged out and examined, instead of being cast into a large, empty "junk" box as Marjorie had insisted, it was carefully returned to its former position, or—worse still—left lying on the floor.

There was his baseball bat, nicked and battle-scarred, lying beside a worn glove and a faded blue baseball cap, which he immediately donned. From one of the multifarious boxes he unearthed the picture of a baseball team he once had captained. How quaint they looked in their old-fashioned uniforms, their set faces adorned with mustaches of the day. Leaning against the old sofa, George sat on the floor, meditating on the faces of his former fellow players.

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The rays of the late afternoon sun still glided through the window. A gentle summer breeze whispered softly to the leaves. From the first floor, Marjorie's voice floated up through the still, warm air.

"You'd better come down, dear," she called; "supper's almost ready, and you want to hear the baseball scores."

Receiving no answer, she climbed to the little attic. She could not help laughing silently as she gazed at the litter of papers scattered about the floor, in the midst of which sat a dozing George, an absurd cap perched on his head, an old baseball bat across his knees, and a faded, brown picture at his side. It would take a day's work to restore the attic even to its former state of disorder. But then—she smiled again.

Quietly she stepped to the tiny window and closed it. She turned to George. Suddenly he stirred, saw her and looked up sheepishly.

"Time for supper," said Marjorie gently.

J. D. B.

Notes From German Cities

Coöperation Helps Needy

SELF-HELP and unselfish coöperation wax strong in times of apparent need. Frankfort on the Main, like so many other German towns, furnishes a shining example. Kitchens on a unique, coöperative basis have been organized there by a woman, which provide extraordinarily cheap meals for needy unemployed. In the process of slum clearance several new labor settlements have been built into which the families moved from their old quarters. The question of food soon became pressing, as many of the tenants were unemployed. The organization which had built one of the settlements engaged the services of a capable woman who devised a method by which meals could be supplied at a low cost. Cooking vessels were procured from public stores and established in empty rooms belonging to the organization. Food supplies were bought at the cooperative stores at cheap prices. Unemployed men and women prepare and cook the meals, which are simple, but nourishing. A liter is sold for ten pfennigs and suffices to feed a small family. The actual cost is twenty-five pfennigs, and the question arose how the difference was to be covered. The tenants of the settlement formed a "Society for Unemployed Kitchens," and raised a small subscription. The organization which owned the settlement promised to contribute the same amount of money collected from the tenants. And thus by coöperation the difference in price was met.

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Automatic Garbage Can

A garbage can which pays us—not in cash but in kind—for what we may dump into its depth, is certainly an ideal institution. Until now, every household was glad to get rid of its garbage and willingly left it to the municipal authorities to extract anything valuable from it, as long as they provided for its removal from the home. But now an ingenious Berliner has constructed an automatic machine into which the housewife may dump a pail of potato peelings at one end and receive a bundle of firewood at the other. Not that the peeling is converted by some modern chemical process into wood, that would be asking too much. On the other side old tin cans may be dropped into this automatic machine with the same pleasing result.

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Fairy Tales Rejected

Children's taste in reading has been investigated by Dr. Elisabeth Wolffhardt, a teacher at the Sophein Schule, a large secondary school for girls at Würzburg, South Germany, and she now publishes the results of her inquiries in a Berlin magazine. All her pupils between the age of ten and fifteen were asked to write a list of the books they enjoyed reading, and to add their reasons for the preference or otherwise. Many of the results thus obtained were interesting, showing the diversity of opinion between German and English and American children. Little girls of ten almost unanimously rejected Grimm's Fairy Tales and similar works, preferring short stories of children's life told entertainingly and naturally. As to Baron Münchhausen, he was entirely in disfavor owing to his absolute disregard of facts. Strange to say, "Alice in Wonderland" and "Alice Through the Looking Glass," were dismissed by most of the young critics as being "too improbable." A certain love of adventure was shown in all but the smallest children, adventures, however, that were made to appear perfectly natural. "Robinson Crusoe" was a general favorite and several German books of similar style. In the class of the twelve-year-old girls a great advance was perceptible. Although adventures still held their own they must be strongly tinged with travel or history, so that Livingstone, Stanley and Hauff were well to the fore.

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Stone Age Axes Found

Every country, one might almost say every town, if that were not an exaggeration, has its excavations nowadays. And so it is not surprising that also on the Kurische Nehrung, a narrow tonguelike peninsula belonging to East Prussia, implements of the stone age are being uncovered by the migration of the sand dunes. Little patches of black, once a fireplace, and fowl or fishbones—the remnants of a meal eaten 4000 years ago, stone knives, axes, arrow points have been found, also bits of earthenware. These latter are of particular interest, as they show that the people of that age loved beauty, for with their primitive instruments the potters had decorated it with little dents and bands of little lines. Unique designs were achieved by pressing a rope into the wet clay. Milling stones show that bread was not unknown.

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Teachers' Duty To Scholars

Pupils must be educated to grasp the idea of a league of nations and their appreciation of the present League of Nations must be awakened, Frau Tölpe, a noted German teacher, declared at the twenty-first convention of the German Women Teachers' Association held in Stuttgart, numbering 40,000 members. It is a teacher's duty to explain the value of the idea at the back of the League of Nations, despite existing prejudices, and to show the importance of Germany's coöperation in the League. The children should learn that it is a political creation with temporary faults and weaknesses. Frau Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, a leading German woman politician and member of Parliament, added that the children in school must learn the great value of interstate coöperation in various fields, and while one need not praise the League of Nations excessively, one should at least point out its idealistic side.